WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
Published every Friday Morning, by
PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.
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o subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the iration of said year.
bscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the of their subscription year, must pay up in full and the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the r will be continued and charged for according to the e terms.
e will pay the postage on letters containing Three rs and upwards, and money may be remitted ugh the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certe of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt efor.
All Letters on business connected with this of- must be addressed [post paid] to PRICE & FULTON.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 5---NO. 3. | WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1848. | WHOLE NO. 211.

Terms for Advertising.
Per square of 15 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square one insertion,				$ 50
do.	do. 2	insertions,		75
do.	do. 3	do.		1 00
do.	do. 3	months without change,		3 00
do.	do. 6	do.	do.	4 50
do.	do. 12	do.	do.	8 00
do.	do. 6	do. renewed weekly,		12 00
do.	do. 12	do. do.	do.	20 00

☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for at the rate of 25 cts. per square for every insertion after the first week.
A deduction of 33⅓ pr ct on adv. bills over $30.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published of 12 months, *cash in advance.*

OUR CIRCULATION.

—We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:
ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 12 HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation. We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—who WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.
Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 9 A. M., close at 10 every night.
SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ A. M. every day.
FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.
FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.
SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ P. M. every day.
TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.
ONSLOW MAIL—Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
E. N. DISBROW, Esq., New York.
Rob't G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 29, 1847.

WM. H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

Thos. Allibone & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 8, SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
Advances made on consignments.
Refer to Messrs. DEROSSET, BROWN & CO., Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 12, 1847. [6-1y]

HOLMES & HAWES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN ALL KINDS OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery.
At the stand formerly occupied by Z. Latimer.
February 11, 1848.

BRYAN & KOONCE,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Shoes, &c.,
AND
Agent for the sale of Medicines, Books, &c. &c.,
Richlands, Onslow County, N. C.
August 4, 1848—[47-3m

M. CRONLY,
AUCTIONEER AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO

P. K. DICKINSON, ESQ.,	MESSRS. HALL & ARMSTRONG
H. R. SAVAGE, ESQ.,	JOHN A. TAYLOR, ESQ.,
G. W. DAVIS, ESQ.,	JOHN WALKER, ESQ.

Law Notice.

THE subscriber has resumed the duties of his profession, and will be found at his office on 2d street, one door below G. J. McRee's office.
EDW'D CANTWELL.
Wilmington, N. C., March 24, 1848.
** Prompt attention given to claims under the various *Pension and Bounty Laws*, passed to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer Service of the United States.
March 10, 1848—26-tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North-Carolina, for the passage of an Act, incorporating ROCK SPRING TENT, No. 180, Independent Order of Rechabites.
Wilmington, No. Ca., Aug. 25th, 1848.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at the next Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, an application will be made for a Charter for a Company to construct a Rail Road from Goldsboro' to Raleigh.
August 18, 1848—[49-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of N. C., for the incorporation of a company of Cavalry, in the County of Duplin, to be called "THE DUPLIN GUARDS."
Sept 15, 1848—[1-tf

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all concerned, that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for an act authorizing the Administrator of George W. Melvin, dec'd, former Sheriff of Bladen county, to sue for and collect the Taxes due said G. W. Melvin, for the years 1844 and 1845. Sept. 22, 1848. 2-5t

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No. 3. MACKEREL.

A few barrels left, and more daily expected per Petersburg. For sale by
WM. A. GWYER.

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the First Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 98.]—An Act making appropriations for light-houses, light-boats, buoys, &c., and providing for the erection and establishment of the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following appropriations be, and the same are hereby made, and directed to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry the provisions of this act into effect: *Provided, however,* If a good title to any land which it may be necessary to use cannot be obtained on reasonable terms, or the exclusive right to such land cannot be acquired by cession, where the interest of the United States demand it, before the appropriation would by law fall into the surplus fund, in any and all such cases the appropriations shall be applicable to the objects for which they are made at any time within two years after the first meeting of the legislature, subsequent to the passage of this act, in any State wherein any such land *lays,* to wit: in

Maine.—For a fog-bell at the light-house on Pond island, mouth of Kennebec river, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For buoys and beacons in Casco bay, one thousand dollars.

In Massachusetts.—For a light-house at the mouth of Parmet river, in Truro, Cape Cod, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For a light-house and keeper's house at Sankaty head, Nantucket, twelve thousand dollars.

For a small harbor light at Hyannis, two thousand dollars.

For a beacon light on Palmer's island, New Bedford, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For a light-house on Wing's Neck, Buzzard's bay, thirty-five hundred dollars.

For a spar buoy at the mouth of Little Wood's Hole harbor; one on the westerly part of Mutton shoal; one on the southwest point, and one on the northwest point of Hawe's shoal; one on the easterly point of Tom's shoal, in Muskeket channel; and three at the mouth of Parmet river, Truro, five hundred dollars; and the upper buoy at Edgartown harbor to be removed to the shoal point of Cape Poge.

In Rhode Island.—For a delphin on Long Bed, in Providence river, in lieu of the buoy now placed there, one hundred and twenty dollars.

For a spar buoy at each of the following places, to wit: off Plumb beach point; on Manna rock; on Flat rock; and on Bill Dyer's rock, near Wickford, two hundred dollars.

For two buoys and a spindle at the mouth of Pawcatuck river, two hundred dollars.

In Connecticut.—For a light-boat to be placed on Eel Grass shoal, in Fisher's island sound, five thousand dollars.

In New York.—For three lamps on the Hudson river; one at the extreme part of West Point; one at the bend of the river, about two miles north of Catskill landing, on the west side of the river; and one at Pryme's Hook, two miles north of the city of Hudson, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For three spar buoys at the mouth of Port Jefferson harbor, Long Island, one hundred and eighty dollars.

For eight spar buoys to guide vessels into Niagara river from lake Erie, and into Black Rock harbor, four hundred dollars.

For a light-house upon the North Brother, near Hurl Gate, East river, if a title to the site can be obtained upon satisfactory terms, ten thousand dollars.

In Pennsylvania.—For a light-house on the stone pier in the river Delaware, near Fort Mifflin, five thousand dollars.

In Maryland.—For a light-house on Blackstone's island, Potomac river, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For a spray buoy in Potomac river, above Rozier's Bluff, on the Maryland side, between Alexandria and Fort Washington, fifty dollars.

For five spar buoys to be placed on the Great shoal in Wicomico river, two hundred and fifty dollars

In Virginia.—For two light-houses on Sand Shoal island, to be placed so as to guide vessels in the best and safest manner into Sand Shoal inlet, or to be placed so as to guide vessels into Matchapungo inlet, ten thousand dollars.

In North Carolina.—For a beacon light on the upper jettee, Cape Fear river, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For a beacon light on Campbell's island, same river, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For a beacon light on Orton's Point, same river, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For a light boat at the Horse Shoe, same river, between the New inlet and Prince's creek, ten thousand dollars.

For two beacon lights placed in the best manner at Price's creek, same river, six thousand dollars.

For two light-houses placed in the best manner upon the west channel of the same river, and a keeper's house on Oak island, nine thousand dollars.

For a buoy on the Western bar, and another at the Rip off the point of Oak island, same river, five hundred dollars.

In Georgia.—For a light-boat to be placed off the knoll north of Tybee island, Savannah river, ten thousand dollars.

In Florida.—For the removal of the light-house on Amelia island to such other site thereon as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem best suited to the exigences of commerce, six thousand dollars.

In Mississippi.—For a light-house on the west end of Ship Island, twelve thousand dollars.

In Louisiana.—For a bug-light at Proctorsville, on lake Borgne, five hundred dollars.

For a light-boat on Ship shoal, near Dernier, or Last island, fifteen thousand dollars.

For a light-boat in Atchafalaya bay, as designated on the chart drawn by Captain Foster, provided the Fifth Auditor shall deem the same necessary for the protection of commerce, after causing a full examination to be made, twelve thousand dollars.

In Wisconsin.—For a light-house to guide vessels through the passage from lake Michigan to Green bay, called Port du Mort, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For a light-house at Port Washington, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For a bug-light on the government pier at Milwaukee, five hundred dollars.

In Michigan.—For twelve buoys to be placed on the St. Clair flats, in St. Clair river, eight hundred dollars.

For two beacon light-houses on Detroit river, one near Mamajuda, and the other on or near Grass island, or at such places as may be decided upon by the Fifth Auditor, after a survey, seven thousand dollars.

In New Jersey.—For providing surf boat, rockets, carronades, and other necessary apparatus for the better preservation of life and property from shipwreck on the coast of New Jersey, between Sandy Hook and Little Egg Harbor, ten thousand dollars; the same to be expended under the supervision of such officer as may be detached for this duty by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if the fifth Auditor shall report, in any of the cases herein provided for, that the preliminary surveys are necessary to determine the site of a proposed light-house or light-boat, or to ascertain more fully what the public exigency demands, the Secretary of the Navy shall thereupon appoint one or more officers of the navy, possessing the requisite skill and experience, to perform the required service.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That any officer so appointed shall forthwith enter upon the discharge of the duty, and, after fully ascertaining the facts, shall report, first, whether the proposed facility to navigation is the most suitable for the exigency which exists; and, second, where it should be placed if the interest of commerce demanded it; third, if the thing proposed be not most suitable, whether it is expedient to make any other kind of improvement; fourth, whether the proposed light has any connection with other lights, and if so, whether it cannot be so located as to subserve both the general and local wants of trade and navigation; and, fifth, whether there be any, and if any, what other facts of importance touching the subject.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all such reports shall, as speedily as may be, be laid before the Secretary of the Treasury, and if such as to authorize the work without further legislation, he shall forthwith proceed with it; otherwise, such report shall be laid before Congress at the next ensuing session; but in all cases where the Fifth Auditor does not report such preliminary examination as expedient, the provisions of this act shall without delay be carried into execution.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of six thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to purchase lenses, and to fit up, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a light-house to make trial of Mr. Isherwood's plan of discriminating one light from another, and of determining the distance of a vessel from a light, if the said Secretary shall be of opinion that the discovery merits such a trial of its value.

ROB'T C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved August 14, 1848.
JAMES K. POLK.

MARBLE MONUMENTS
And Grave Stone Agency.

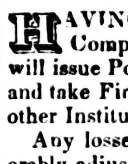
THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time. J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
June 18, 1847 40-tf

Fire and Marine Insurance
Agency of the Protection Insurance Co.,
OF NEW JERSEY.
CAPITAL $200,000!

HAVING been appointed agent of the above Company, for Wilmington and vicinity, I will issue Policies on cargoes, freights and vessels, and take Fire risks on as reasonable terms as any other Institution.

Any losses sustained will be promptly and honorably adjusted and paid, and in case of difference, the Courts of North Carolina will be acknowledged. A. MARTIN, *Ag't.*
May 26, 1848.—[37-11m.



New Livery Stables.—FIRE PROOF.— Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Court-house, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.
H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

To the Public.

I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.

☞Also a large Lot for the accommodation of DROVERS.
W. T. J. VANN.
April 23d, 1847.—[32tf

CARRIAGES.
Market Street, about 300 *yards above the*
Episcopal Church.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, CHARIOTEES, DUNHAMS, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, &c.

Also, *Harness* of every description.

All orders in the above line thakfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner, for cash only.

ALSO—Saddles; Bridles; Martingales; Bits; Trunks; Carpet Bags, &c. &c.,
Which will be sold very low.
ISAAC WELLS.
January 21, 1848

NOTICE.

ALL persons are notified from hunting on my lands, formerly called the Edens lands, with guns, or dogs, or fishing, in any manner whatever. If free negroes or slaves are caught with guns or dogs on the premises, the dogs will be killed and the negroes severely punished.

ALSO, all wagoners, draymen, or cartmen, are notified not to trespass upon any of my vacant lots, from Boundary Street to the Dry Pond, and from thence back to the Newbern Road, under the penalty of the law. MILES COSTIN.
Feb 11, 1848—[22-12m

IN STORE.

1,500 bushels Bladen Corn; 130 bales Hay; 500 bushels Cow Peas; 100 casks fresh beat Rice. For sale by G W DAVIS,
s22 Davis's wharf.

NEW COACH SHOP.
SIGN AND FANCY PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a COACH SHOP on front street, opposite the Journal Office, where he is prepared to make up and repair all kinds of Riding Vehicles.

He has also engaged the services of a master Painter, and is prepared to execute Sign and fancy Chair painting, clean and varnish furniture, paint and polish Coaches, in a style not to be surpassed. He solicits a share of public patronage, and will at all times endeavor to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. GEORGE BROWN.
April 28, 1848—[33

"ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY."
Harness, Trunk, and Saddle
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently returned from the North, where he laid in a full and complete stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c. &c., of the latest and most improved styles, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C. Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers.

He has and will keep, a constant supply of *Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, Riding and Wagon Whips, Bitts and Spurs, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Trunks, &c. &c.,* and every other article usually kept in establishments of the kind, all of which will be warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship, and sold on moderate terms for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.

REPAIRING of every description promptly attended to. Coaches and Carriages trimmed in a neat and substantial style.

Medical Bags, Cushions of every description, and all other articles usually manufactured in establishments of the kind, made to order.

Persons wishing to purchase RIDING VEHICLES, would find it to their interest to give him a call. JOHN J. CONOLEY.
April 28, 1848

ICE—ICE—ICE!
To the Public.

THE Subscribers beg to notify the Public, that they will again be in Market with a large and constant supply of Fresh Pond Ice, from Boston, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, throughout the season.

Our Ice House will be open every morning, from sunrise till breakfast bell-ring. Ice will also be retailed from Shaw's Drug Store, at all hours of the day. Citizens can procure it at any hour of the night, (in case of sickness,) by calling on Mr. Shaw, at his House, on Second Street, a few doors from Market Street.

We solicit orders from our friends in the country. Ice will be carefully packed, and promptly forwarded.

Thankful for past patronage, we hope again to merit the public support.

We expect to open on the 1st of April,
N. B. A cargo is expected daily.
SHAW & REPITON.
March 3, 1848—[25-tf

Notice.

THE subscriber has opened an office in Parsley's block on Water St., for the transaction of a general Commission Business. Proper attention will be paid to the sale of merchandise of any kind, as well as to the sale or shipment of any of the products of the country; and the usual advances made when desired, on consignments for sale, or for shipment to my friends at the North. I have a good Naval Store yard and Warehouse, remote from the danger of fire and will make charges very moderate, where persons may desire to store temporally. W. O. JEFFREYS.
May 5th, 1848.—[31tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Undersigned, on the 15th day of June 1848, entered into a Copartnership under the firm of CASSIDEY, SCHRADER & Co., and have erected jointly an extensive IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY. Together with *Machine and Blacksmith Shops,* which they have denominated the WILMINGTON IRON FOUNDRY, where they are prepared to execute with dispatch all orders they may receive in the above branches of business.
JAMES CASSIDEY.
THEO. SCHRADER.
WM. SUTTON.
July 21—[45-tf

NO DECEPTION.

NOT a week passes away without we have to record some of the most astonishing cures of long continued Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Bleeding at the lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and various diseases to which the Lungs and throat are subject, by DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT. This great remedy is daily effecting the most remarkable cures. Thousands have been restored, when dangerously afflicted, by the inestimable virtues of this medicine. If you have a cough, shortness of breath, asthma, spitting blood, pain in the side, or any other *sympton of consumption,* hasten and be cured by Dr. Taylor's Balsam. Other remedies may quiet or lull the disease, but resort at once to this great balm, and you will be at once cured.

For strengthening the system & eradicating all impurities, no medicine can equal it. The following certificates are only a SAMPLE OF HUNDREDS. We daily receive many testimonials in its favor, too numerous to make public. The dose is small, and one bottle often cures the worst cases:

Great Cure for Consumption. For seven years I was afflicted with Consumption, & it seemed impossible for any thing to cure me. I had all the most aggravating symptoms, as night sweats, raising blood, violent and distressing cough, pain in the side and chest, debility and want of appetite. I truly believe I could not have lived but for the use of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort and the blessing of God, which have saved my life by restoring me to health. ALEX. SMITH,
Sexton of Rev. Mr. Matthew's church, Chrystie-st.

Consumption & Liver Complaint Cured! For 6 years I suffered with these awful diseases, and from my heart I feel for all similarly afflicted and I beg of them to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. This medicine cured me when I could not move in bed, and was not expected to live a week—yet I was cured in six weeks by this vegetable medicine. H. A. MARKS, 106 King-st.

Consumption and Dyspepsia Cured! Having been cured of these distressing complaints, which have carried me to the verge of the grave, by Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 73 Beekman-street, I consider it my duty to make it publicly known, in the hope of benefitting others. That it saved my life I do not doubt —for I could not eat, and was daily declining, until I was a mere skeleton. I hope this will induce any one afflicted to try it, especially if they love life and health, and want to be cured. It is of wonderful efficacy.
ROBERT D. HONG, jr., corner Oak & Pearl-sts.

☞Prepared by the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York. Beware of Counterfeits. The only genuine has the written signature of GEORGE TAYLOR, M. D, on the engraved label, and sold by LIPPITT & WILKINGS, also WM. SHAW, Druggists, Wilmington, N C.

Orders addressed to the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York, will receive prompt attention.
D31-47 16-yc960mre4m

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.
GEORGE W. DAVIS.
October 16, 1846

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

1000 BBLS. landing; also, Hydraulic Cement; Calcined Plaster; Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, &c.
J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
August 18th, 1848.—[49

LIFE INSURANCE!

NATIONAL LOAN FUND
Life Assurance Society of London.
"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Orphan and the Widow."
[EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.]
Capital £500,000 Sterling, or $2,500,000!
Beside a reserved fund [from surplus premiums] of about **$185,000.**

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George street, Hanover-square, *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*
Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M.D., F. R. S.
Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.

This institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to the Life Assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid: also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life, can, *at once,* borrow half amount of annual premiums, and claim the same privilege for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.

Part of the capital is *permanently* invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise.) or otherwise.

The payments of premiums half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Those assured for whole term of life are allowed to cross to and from Europe in steamships or first class sailing packets *free of extra premium,* except during the WINTER, when $1 on each cover insured will be required for each passage to $400 extra risk.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS—(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall-street) —*New York*—Jacob Harvey, Esq., *Chairman;* John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.; James Boorman, Esq; George Barclay, Esq.; Samuel S. Howland, Esq.; Gorham A. Worth, Esq.; Samuel M Fox, Esq; William Van Hook, Esq.; C. Edward Habicht, Esq.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Acountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

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Standing Counsel—Wm. Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall-st.

Bankers—The Merchants' Bank.

Solicitor—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine-st.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, tables of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall-st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies. J. LEANDER STARR, Gen. Ag't. for the U. States & B. N. A. Colonies.

☞The undersigned will cheerfully give all desired information in regard to the above institution. They will receive and forward applications for Insurance.
DEROSSET, BROWN & CO., Ag'ts.
Wilmington, N. C., 26th Nov., 1847. 11-1y

MARBLE MONUMENTS.
TOMB TABLES,
Head & Foot Stones, &c.

THE subscribers have taken the agency of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

They have a variety of patterns and styles, with the prices, which may be seen at any time.
KEEN & HUSTON, Contractors & Builders.
Wilmington, N C, February 11, 1848. [22-1y

J. W. MAURY & CO.,
Managers,
RICHMOND, VA.
THE MAMMOTH LOTTERY!
100,000 DOLLARS!!
$40,000! $25,000! $20,000!
100 Prizes for One Thousand Dollars!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For Endowing Leesburg Academy and for other purposes.
CLASS A, FOR 1848,
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday. Oct. 28th, 1848.
78 Number Lottery--13 Drawn Ballots.
GRAND SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital of	100,000	Dolllars.
1 Prize of	40,000	do.
1 Prize of	25,000	do
1 Prize of	20,000	do
1 Prize of	15,000	do
1 Prize of	10,000	do
2 Prizes of	5,016	do
5 Prizes of	2,853	do
100 Prizes of	1,000	do

173 Prizes of (Lowest 3 No. Prizes) 500 Dollars.
and other Prizes, amounting to $1,198,197
Price of Tickets.—Wholes $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2,50.

Certificates of Packages in this Splendid Lottery, can be had as follows:

A certificate of a pack. of	26	Whole tickets		$240.
Do	do	26	Half do	$120.
Do	do	26	Quarter do	$60
Do	do	26	Eighth do	$30

The holder of a certificate of a package of wholes is entitled to all over $121 net, that may be drawn by the twenty-six tickets named therein. Certificates of halves, quarters, and eighths in proportion.

*,*This Scheme is one of the most Splendid ever drawn in the United States, and is well worthy the attention of adventurers.

☞*Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages* in the above Splendid Lottery will receive the most prompt attention, and an account of the DRAWING will be sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address, J. W. MAURY & CO.,
Richmond, Va.
August 25, 1848.—[50-5t*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day entered into a Copartnership with A. D. YOUNG, and will continue the business at the old stand under the firm of ANDERSON & YOUNG. A large stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, Iron, Groceries, &c., will be always kept on hand, and will be sold at low prices and on accommodating terms. All customers having open accounts with me, will please call and settle by note or otherwise.
JAMES ANDERSON.
July 13, 1848—[45-tf

MESS AND PRIME PORK.
For sale at W. A. GWYER'S, North water st.

SALT—4000 bushels landing and for sale by
Dec. 21—15-tf] R. H. STANTON & Co.

NEW GOODS.
NOW OPENING AT THE OLD STAND.

CALICOES, Muslins, (white and colored,) ginghams, cottonades, striped and checked stuff for pants, Kentucky jeans, twedes, brown linen and linen drill, drap de tae, cashmaret, bed tick, bear duck, osnaburgs, apron checks, bleached and brown shirting and sheeting, vestings, diapers and crash, silk and cotton hdkfs., spool, skein, and ball cotton, pins and needles, pocket books, buttons, hooks and eyes, combs, knitting pins, suspenders, white, black, mixed, and slate cotton hose and half hose, and gloves.

A large lot of straw carriages and cradles, baskets, buckets, cedar and painted tubs and keelers, cocoa dippers, clothe horses and pins, flour pails, wooden boxes, painted, brass, and iron bound water buckets, axe helves, potato mashers, muddlers, towel rollers, rolling pins, boot jacks, wood bowls, washboards, mouse traps, nest's measures, barrel and half barrel covers, knife boxes, spool stands and boxes, matches and match safes, twine reels, bellows, and shaving boxes.

HARDWARE.

Collins', Simmons', and Davis' axes and hatchets, board axes, files, cooper's compasses, adzes, dowelling bitts, augurs, drawing knives, handsaws, rat traps, fire dogs, shovels and tongs, trace chains, leading lines, bed cords, whitewash brushes, scrub brushes, sad irons, waffle irons, frying pans, door, trunk, pad. till, and cupboard locks, curry combs, candlesticks, cotton and wool cards, shoe brushes and blacking, shoe, butcher, pocket, and case knives, razors and straps, snuff boxes, hair brushes, tea and table spoons, hoes and rakes, hinges, cast ploughs, Sutton's wrought ploughs and hoes.

Also, have constantly on hand a choice selection of Family Groceries, Wines, and Liquors, all of which will be sold extremely low for *cash.*
PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.
April 21, 1848.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND MERCANTILE SCHOOL.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining counties, that they have opened an English, Classical, Mercantile and Mathematical School, in the town of Goldsborough.

The Senior instructor, Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, is a practical and experienced Teacher, having for the last ten years stood at the head of his profession in Europe, as the many flattering testimonials in his possession will show. William Robinson flatters himself that he is already favorably known in this region, as a teacher who has always been faithful in the discharge of duty, and successful in imparting instruction, and would, therefore throw himself upon his old patrons of Wayne, Lenoir, and Edgecombe—in which counties he has spent the last nine years—for a share of that patronage which they always so cheerfully bestowed upon him.

Mr. John Robinson will superintend the English, Mercantile, and Mathematical department, and give instruction in the Italian and French languages—also in instrumental music, if required. Vocal music will constitute a part of the daily exercises of the pupils

Mr. William Robinson will superintend the Classical department.

They have built and fitted up a new School Room, and hope that their effort to establish a School of high literary merit in this rising and flourishing ... mence it on individual enterprise, and under the most discouraging circumstances, and rely upon the merits of the Institution alone for support.

The School is now in operation, and those who wish to avail themselves of its advantages, are requested to make no delay in entering, that the classes may be properly and advantageously organized.

For further particulars, apply to either of the subscribers. JOHN ROBINSON,
WILLIAM ROBINSON.
Goldsborough, Dec. 14th, 1847. 16-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

THE subscriber, Agent for the Charleston Steam Cotton Mill, offers for sale, 4-4 and 7-8 heavy Sheetings and Shirtings, from that factory. These goods are remarkable for weight and finish, and will give good satisfaction to the buyer.

Also, various styles of brown and bleached Goods, Osnaburgs, Prints, &c.

Particular attention will be given to the sale of Southern manufactured goods, consignments of which are respectfully solicited, and upon which advances will be made if desired.
J. H. TAYLOR.
Charleston, S. C., Aug 11, 1848—48-6m

FOR RENT.

A DWELLING HOUSE, with Garden attached, situated out of the limits of the town, in the new settlement known as OREGON. There is also a good well of water convenient to the premises.

Also, a new Dwelling House and Lot in the Southern part of Wilmington, corner of Third and Queen St., in the neighborhood of the DRY POND.

The above property will be rented for one year from the first of October next

For particulars apply to DAVID THALLY.
Sept. 1st, 1848.—[51-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber will sell or rent, the House and Lot where he now resides. The House is situated on Mulberry Street—the Lot running from Third to Fourth Streets, which gives it a full front on three Streets. It is one of the most healthy locations in the place; and has all necessary out-houses attached, and an excellent well of water in the yard. For further particulars apply to
Sept. 1, '48.—[51-tf] A. B. McCALEB.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst., a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to Jon W. Wells of Brunswick county. James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
A. B. CHESNUTT, *Sheriff.*
July 14, 1848—[44-tf

WESTERN BACON.

Five casks Sides, just arrived per Schr. *Mary Powell.* For sale at lowest market price, by
W. A. GWYER.

FULTON MARKET BEEF.

A few half barrels left. For sale by
W. A. GWYER.

EXTRACT OF ROSE.

Meskin's Pure concentrated Extract of Rose, for flavoring Ices, Jellies, Custards, Sauces, Pastry, Syrups, &c. &c Also; Preston's Extract of Lemon, Jamaica Ginger, (Pure and White,) Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Tonka Beans, and other cosmetics, just received and for sale by
W. H. LIPPITT,
j21 Druggist & Chemist.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

A large supply of Seidlitz Powders, freshly prepared, and for sale by
W. H. LIPPITT,
j21 Druggist and Chemist.

1500 BUSHELS BLADEN CORN.
In Store and for sale by G W DAVIS.

FEATHERS.
For sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

MARBLE YARD,
AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of New Hanover and the surrounding counties that he has established the above business, in all its variety, in the building known as the *Carriage Repository,* next door to Mrs. Cowan's, on Market street, where he will be constantly receiving from one of the most extensive manufactories in New York, as well as from an establishment in Baltimore, a constant supply of articles in his line—consisting in part of

MONUMENTS;
Plain and Box Tombs; Head and Foot Stones; Fire Places; Mantel Pieces; Bureau and Centre Table Tops; Pastry Slabs; Imposing Stones; Form Tables; Paint Stone and Mullars; Window and Door Sills and Lintels.

In short every article required, either of Italian, Egyptian, or American Marbles, he is prepared to furnish, at prices that cannot fail to please—and in a style of workmanship that cannot be surpassed at the North or elsewhere. He will attend to the delivery and putting up of all jobs that require his attention—thereby saving the purchaser the trouble of employing inexperienced men to put up a job after it has been bought at the North; and he has no hesitation in saying that there will be a nett saving of 20 to 25 per cent. in buying of him, together with the assurance of having the work sound—not running the risk of breaking by shipping from a distance. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock and judge for themselves. Orders by mail or otherwise, from the country, will be attended to, and charges the same as if ordered in person, and instructions implicitly obeyed. S. R. FORD.

Agents for Duplin County, at Kenansville, I. B. & J. J. KELLY.

For Wayne county, at Goldsboro', GREGORY & GRISWOLD.

For Sampson County, at Clinton, J. & W. JOHNSON, with whom all orders can be left.
May 12, 1848—[35-6m

A Question
FOR THE PUBLIC TO DECIDE.

CAN it be expected that Merchants and Druggists, who lend themselves to palm off upon the public their base imitations and counterfeit medicines, in preference to the genuine, merely because they can make more per cent on them, would deal honestly in selling other articles? We think not. Persons that deal out counterfeit medicines, and thus encourage counterfeiters, even at the expense of the health and life of their customers and neighbors, are they honest or honorable men? No. And they should be avoided.

REMEMBER, WM. SHAW is agent, and has for sale, the following *PATENT MEDICINES,* all of which he warrants genuine:—

Dr Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry; Wistar's Balsam Do; Bailey's Syrup Do; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Sands' Sarsaparilla; Sands' Iodide do Bailey's do; Bull's do; Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters; Rowand's Tonic Mixture; Bailey's Tonic Mixture; Peery's Dead Shot Vermifuge; McMunn's Elixir Opium; Bailey's American Vermifuge; Dr Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup; Gray's Ointment; Allen's Vegetable Comp; Cheesman's Arabian Balsam; Moffatt's Phenix Bitters; Thompson's Eye Water; Carpenter's Comp. fluid Ext.; Thompson's Syrup Tar and Wood Naptha; Langley's Great Western Indian Panacea; Swaim's Panacea; Indian's do; Henry's calc'd Magnesia; Indian Cholagogue; Upham's Pile Electuary; Balsam Liverwort; Pease's Hoarhound andy; Scarpa's Accoustic Oil; Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills; also, Peters', Leidy's, Moffatt's, Spencer's, Brandreth's, Beckwith's, Gordon's, and Lee's Pills; Copaiba Capsules; Copaiba and Cubeb Capsules; British Oil; Opodeldoc; Bateman's Drops; Carpenter's Extract Bark; Godfrey's Cordial; Badeau's Plaster, Shoemaker's do, Poor Man's do.

Also, a full spring stock of
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c.
consisting in part of

200 lbs refined Camphor; 100 ounces Quinine; 50 gallons Copal, Coach, and Japan Varnishes; 25 lbs Prussian Blue; 60 lbs Chrome Green; 50 lbs Chrome Yellow; 2000 lbs Spanish Brown and Venetian Red; 24 boxes Pain Killer; 25 boxes Window Glass; Putty, in bladders; Paint and Whitewash Brushes; 100 kegs White Lead; Linseed Oil; Umber; Terra Lienna; Red Lead; Litharge; Vermillion; Rose Pink; Lamp Black; Sand Paper; Chalk; and every article in the Paint line. Paints ground, and Window Glass cut to order;—a large supply of fresh Spices—a good stock of choice Perfumery.

CHOLOROFORM!
A pure article, always kept.
CONGRESS WATER!
Always fresh, in quarts and pints.
LAMP SHADES & WICKS:
In variety. Fresh Sedleitz and Soda Powders of his own manufacture.

Physicians and Country Merchants laying in spring supplies, will find they can purchase fresh goods at low prices, and on as accommodating terms, as at any other establishment in the State, the subscriber being desirous of maintaining the reputation so long enjoyed by the old stand Drug Store. WM. SHAW.
March 17, 1848.

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

DR. CRAIN'S SPINO ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER—a decided improvement. For sale by WM. SHAW.

LINSEED OIL.

Just received, and always on hand, a supply of Linseed Oil, Spanish Brown, Venitian Red, Prussian Blue, Chrome Green and Yellow, (dry and in oil,) Window glass, train oil, paint brushes and sash tools from 000 to No. 1, blacklead, lamp black, &c. &c. W. H. LIPPITT,
j21 Druggist & Chemist.

SUPERFINE CANAL FLOUR.

Fifteen barrels, 10 half barrels, now landing from Schr *Mary Powell,* and for sale by
WM. A. GWYER.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having resigned the office of Constable, requests persons having claims in his hands to call and get them.
Sept. 22, '48. [2.3t] R. J. JONES.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, September 29, 1848.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
GEN. LEWIS CASS,
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
MAJ. GEN. WM. O. BUTLER,
OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

1st District,	THOMAS BRAGG, Jr., of Northampton.
2d	"	ASA BIGGS, of Martin.
3d	"	PERRIN BUSBEE, of Wake.
4th	"	GEORGE S. STEVENSON, of Craven.
5th	"	WILLIAM S. ASHE, of New Hanover.
6th	"	SAMUEL J. PERSON, of Moore.
7th	"	CADWALLADER JONES, Sr., of Orange.
8th	"	JUNIUS L. CLEMMONS, of Davidson.
9th	"	GREEN W. CALDWELL, of Mecklenburg.
10th	"	W. W. AVERY, of Burk.
11th	"	WILLIAM H. THOMAS, of Haywood

☞*Election on* TUESDAY, *7th November.*☜

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

We are requested to give notice that there will be a meeting of the Democrats of New Hanover County, at Long Creek Bridge, on Saturday, the 30th instant. William S. Ashe and other speakers will be present, and address the meeting. A large and enthusiastic turn out of the Democracy, it is hoped, will take place on that occasion.

MEETING AT SOUTH WASHINGTON.

The Democrats of South Washington will hold a public meeting on Saturday, the 7th of October, for the purpose of forming a Cass and Butler Club. Some speaking may be expected.

☞See fourth Page.☜

DEMOCRATS OF NORTH CAROLINA!

Brethren, we desire to address you a few seasonable words. We shall endeavor to be brief. We know that long-winded talks are seldom attended to. Are you willing to exert yourselves, even a little, to carry the State for Cass and Butler?

The election comes off on Tuesday, the 7th day of November,—about six weeks from this present writing. We have ample time to organize our party thoroughly before the decisive moment. Will we avail ourselves of that opportunity?

Let us look for a moment at the result of the August election. The whigs succeeded by about 800 majority, out of upwards of 84,000 votes, in electing their Governor.—Now, suppose the democrats of Eastern North Carolina *had made only a slight extra exertion* —suppose even that they had all gone to the polls, who is there that does not believe that David S. Reid would this day be the Governor elect of the old North State? There is no man of either party who is not convinced, that if the democrats of Eastern North Carolina had polled their whole strength, Reid would have been elected.

But our people were apathetic. Many of them *then* thought the contest a hopeless one. We did all that lay in *our* power, to urge our friends to action, but we were not heeded. If every democrat that we have heard regret the want of exertion on his part had done his duty in the Governor's election, the result would have been otherwise.

Let us now, however, cease to remeber the past, only so far as it may stimulate our future conduct. Will the democrats of Eastern North Carolina resolve to cast the vote of North Carolina for Cass and Butler? If *they* will do so in earnest, and carry out the resolve, we risk nothing in predicting that North Carolina will come right side up on the 7th of next November

We ask any intelligent democrat who may read this article, if he is not perfectly satisfied that there were enough democratic voters who remained at *home* at the last election, to have turned the scale.

The question *now* is, Will our brethren take a lesson from the past?

The democracy of North Carolina has every thing to cheer it. Since the last election the volunteers have returned to their homes, and *we know* that their influence will be most sensibly felt in the November election. We think we speak within the bounds of moderation, when we say that they will make a change in favor of the democrats of at least 1500 or 2000 votes. Again, we have within the last few days, been informed from the most reliable source, that the Quakers of Guilford and other western counties, who invariably vote the whig ticket, cannot be persuaded to vote for a military chieftain. We feel confident that Gen. Taylor will fall far behind the whig vote from this cause alone in Western North Carolina. Again, there are many whigs —more than most people dream of—who will not vote at all, because they cannot conscientiously vote for the abolitionist Fillmore.—These are circumstances we desire particularly to impress upon the minds of the democrats of Eastern North Carolina, in order to shew them that the State is certain for Cass and Butler, if *they* will only do their duty.

What is that duty?

We thhink it is briefly this: Let every democrat who desires to see the glorious principles of his party in the ascendant in North Carolina, bend his whole energies between this and the day of election, to the furtherance of the cause. Let him circulate the documents. Let him talk to his neighbors and acquaintances in season and out of season.—*Above all things, let it be specially urged upon every democrat the absolute necessity of his going to the polls.* Use every honorable means to stimulate the apathetic, arouse the slothful, confirm the wavering. Tell those who do not know the facts, how *near* we came to carrying the State in August, and how shamefully the apathy of some of the Eastern counties lost Reid's election.

Let us work like men who have principles that are dear to us at stake, and most assuredly the victory will be ours.

If every democrat in Eastern North Carolina will do his duty, we can and will carry the State for Cass and Butler by from one to two thousand majority.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We thought it was well understood, at least by contributors to the *press*, that, to insure the publication of their communications, it was absolutely necessary that the writer's name should be divulged to the Editor. We have this week received a communication from an anonymous source, which reveals some things, which, if true, should be placed before the public. But as the author has not seen fit to let us know who he is, we must lay his letter aside for the present.

☞Our absence from home during most of the present week, will account for the non-notice of several little matters that we find in our Whig exchanges. *We shall make up for lost time; they may be sure of that.*

☞There was a slight frost in this County, on the morning of the 23d instant.

DISCUSSION IN DUPLIN.

The lateness of the hour at which we got home, precludes us from giving an extended account of the discussion which took place at Duplin Court-House on Tuesday last, between Messrs. Washington, Whig Elector, and Stevenson, Democratic Elector, for the 4th Electoral District.

The discussion commenced at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Stevenson opened in a speech of about an hour and a half, in a masterly exposition of the principles of the Democratic party, whose exponent he was on that occasion. We had never before had the pleasure of hearing Mr Stevenson speak. We were much ed with his effort; and so were the Democrats of Duplin County. It was an able, honest, and eloquent speech, addressed to the intelligence and reason of his audience. He spoke of the great Democratic party as standing on the same old platform of principles upon which it had always stood. He placed before them, in eloquent and manly terms, the principles of the party, and asked the good old Democrats of Duplin County, if there was any reason *now* why they should reject those principles in order to support a party whose candidate has no principles for the public eye, save his opposition to the exercise of the veto power. He held up to the public eye Gen. Taylor's utter refusal to declare what his political principles are, and told his audience that when his opponent came to reply, he would not speak of a single principle which, in days of yore, was held by the modern Whig party. But we have no time for even an outline of Mr. Stevenson's speech. Mr. Washington replied in a speech of about an hour and a quarter, but did not, during all that time, as Mr. Stevenson had predicted, allude to any principles or measures held or advocated by the party whose organ he was. It is true, Mr. Washington told quite a number of funny anecdotes; indeed his speech was for the most part, made up of anecdotes, calculated to amuse the crowd, and lead his audience off from the issues made by Mr. Stevenson. Mr. W., like all Whig orators, dwelt long and eloquently upon Gen. Taylor's military glory—upon the battles he had fought and won—as if there was any Democrat who is not willing to accord him all the high praise he merits as a military chieftain. We did not think that Mr. Washington's speech had the slightest effect upon the audience. His sole object seemed to be to do away with the impression *made by the home-thrusts made upon Whiggery* by Mr. Stevenson; not by argument and reason, but by telling funny anecdotes, at which he is a capital hand.

Mr. Stevenson rejoinded very briefly, and Mr. Washington replied in a few words, and here the discussion ended.

In closing, we have only to say, that the the Democrats of Duplin county were proud of the manner in which their standard was borne by the gallant Stevenson.

SHRINKS FROM NO RESPONSIBILITY.

Old Rough and Ready, according to his worshippers, is the man who "shrinks from no responsibility," and who has "no concealments to make." Strange, however, that the people of the United States, whose suffrages he is seeking by every artifice to which he can resort, have as yet been unable to obtain from him a distinct avowal of his sentiments upon any one of the great questions that now agitate the public mind. He has already written a volume of letters, and still not a passage can be pointed to in any one of them from which can be gathered what his sentiments are with regard to the Bank, the Tariff, the Sub-Treasury, Internal Improvements, or any other of the great political questions of the day. And yet this is the man who declares that he has "no concealments!" Remarking on this matter, the Washington *Union* says:—"General Taylor complains in his last Allison letter that his correspondence has been garbled for the purpose of making him appear inconsistent and contradictory. Let us apply one touchstone to the series; and from this sample we may judge of the rest. We place a few extracts from them side by side:—

To James W. Taylor, May 18, 1847.

"My own personal views were better withheld till the end of the war, when my usefulness as a military chief, serving in the field against the common enemy, shall no longer be compromised by their expression or discussion in any manner."

[We must wait, then, until the end of the war for his opinions. But the war has gone, and his opinions are still pocketed up in "his doublet:"]

To Dr. Delony, June 9, 1847.

"That 'it is a happy feature in our government that official functionaries under it, from the lowest to the highest station, are not beyond the reach and partial supervision of the humblest citizen, and that it is a right inherent in every freeman to possess himself of the political principles and opinions of those into whose the administration of the government may be placed,' &c.; to all of which I fully coincide with you in opinion."

[Well, of course, we shall have his opinions. Not at all; for it turns out from the same letter that he had not yet made up any opinions at all on the most important political questions. Hear what he says:]

"As regards the second and third inquiries, I am not prepared to answer them. I could only do so after duly investigating those subjects, which I cannot now do; my whole time being fully occupied in attending to my proper official duties, which must not be neglected under any circumstances; and I must say to you in substance what I have said to others in regard to similar matters, that I am no politician. Near forty years of my life have been passed in the public service, in the army, most of which in the field, the camp, on our western frontier, or in the Indian country; and for nearly the two last, in this or Texas, during which time I have not passed one night under the roof of a house."

How long after the war did he require to form before he expressed his opinions? But it turns out that in his first Allison letter, the General is seized with a fit of loquacity—yet, even then, his committee permit him only to say that he has no opinion on these great questions, except what he adopts from Congress—that he will sanction whatever they may do, and even abandon the constitutional power of the veto, in deference to their opinions. Still we are not at the end of his contradictions. Here is another:—

Allison Letter, April 22, 1848.	*McConkey Letter.*
"I have no concealment—I hold no opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen."	"I have laid it down as a principle, not to give my opinions upon the various questions of policy now at issue between the political parties of the country."

☞We cannot afford to conduct a political discussion with a paper that cannot refrain from personalities. We therefore must decline noticing in any way what is said about the *Journal* in the Wilmington *Commercial.*

THE ABOLITIONIST AND HIS ENDORSER.

The reader will recollect that some weeks since there was quite a *stampede* amongst the Whigs of the city of Albany, (the capital of the great State of New York,) occasioned principally by Gen. Taylor's having accepted the nomination of some Charleston Democrats, on the ticket with Gen. Butler. The true blue Whigs of New York took fire at this, and kicked up quite a fuss, considering it, the acceptance of the nomination with Butler, as an insult to "their own Fillmore." Gen. Taylor saw all this, we presume, and either of his own accord, or through the suggestions of friends, he determined to set all this matter right. Accordingly his Allison letter No. 2 was written, from which we clip the following sweet paragraph:—

"The National Whig Convention met in June, and selected me as their candidate. I accepted the nomination with gratitude and with pride. I was proud of the confidence of such a body of men—representing such a constituency as the Whig party of the United States, a manifestation the more grateful, because it was not cumbered with exactions incompatible with the dignity of the Presidential office, and the responsibilities of the incumbent to the whole people of the nation. And I may add, that *these emotions were increased by associating my name with that of the distinguished citizen of New York,* whose acknowledged abilities and sound conservative opinions MIGHT HAVE JUSTLY ENTITLED HIM TO THE FIRST PLACE ON THE TICKET."

Now don't the old gentleman put the blarney on to Millard tolerably thick! If it does not bring Fillmore's Abolitionist friends all straight, then nothing will. So Gen. Taylor endorses the "sound conservative opinions" of Mr. Fillmore, and thinks that he was justly entitled to the first place on the ticket!—Voters of North Carolina, will you submit to be insulted in this way, and still continue to lick the hand that insults you? "Sound conservative opinions" indeed, where rank Abolitionism forms the most prominent in the set.

If any Southern man doubts that Gen. Taylor has now yielded himself, body and soul, to the domination, influence, and control of that Northern school of Whig politicians whose votes have been uniformly registered against the South, whenever her peculiar institution, and her rights connected with it, were involved, let him engrave the above words on his memory and his heart, and doubt no more. Whenever the reader wants to see what are the "sound conservative opinions" which Gen'l Taylor admires so much in his friend Fillmore, and which he (Gen. Taylor) thinks in his magnanimity ought to have entitled him (Fillmore) to the first place on the (Presidential) ticket, let him look at his letter written in 1838, where he avows and approves the most obnoxious of the Abolition doctrines. And this is the worthy pair, Millard Fillmore the Abolitionist, and Zachary Taylor his endorser, that Southern men are called upon to place in the two first offices of the Republic! Why it is enough to make the face of a Southern man burn with shame to think of it.

THE WAY TAYLORISM WORKS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

We have quoted the declarations of the great New England Federalist—Daniel Webster—made at Marshfield, on the first of this month, that the main reason why the whigs of Massachusetts should support Gen. Taylor is, that he (Gen. T.) is opposed to the extension of slavery. This week we present our readers with an extract from the address put forth by the Massachusetts Whig State Convention. It will be seen from this document, that the federalists of New England are urged to support Taylor on the ground that he is opposed to the extension of slsvery into the territories of New Mexico and California; and this is the same Gen. Taylor that is urged upon the South as the particular friend of the slaveholding States! We ask the people of North Carolina to look at these things, and ask themselves if they can support a man for any office—especially for the Presidency—who will permit this unfair game to be carried on with his knowledge and consent. The following is the extract:

There are a few dissatisfied Whigs, who say they feel indignant at the attempt of the slave power to extend this institution into territory now free. So do we. And we are resolved, as firmly as they can be, to resist that unholy attempt, and do all in our power to confine slavery within its present limits. Under all the circumstances of the case, we are satisfied that the election of Gen. Taylor is the most effectual way of securing the object which we all have at heart; and we advise and forwarn our Whig friends who have formerly acted with us, that any other course must end in the election of Gen. Cass, and consequently in the further extension of slavery. Such are our convictions, and such we believe will be the conclusion to which all free soil Whigs will come on due reflection.

On the question of the ordinance of 1787, the sentiments of Gen. Taylor are believed to be in accordance with those of the Whigs of Massachusettes, while those of Gen. Cass are known to be directly opposed to them. The Democratic candidate has told us, in his letter to A. O. P. Nicholson, esq, that Congress has no constitutional power to exclude Slavery from our newly acquired Territories; consequently he would veto any bill which contained the provision of the ordinance of 1787. On the other hand, Gen. Taylor has told us in his Allison letter, that he should leave all questions of "domestic policy" to the action of Congress, and should feel bound to carry out their will. It is true that he claims the right of exercising the veto power in cases of clear unconstitutionality; but he says that the President *ought not to interpose his objections, "where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various Departments of the Government, and acquiesced in by the people."*

Now, if there ever was a question settled by the *various Departments of the Government and acquiesced in by the people,* it must be that of the Ordinance of 1787. It was affirmed by the first Congress, and expressly recognized in the organization of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon; and has the sanction of Washington and his successors in office, and has been sustained by the highest judicial tribunals of the country. Here, then, is a case where Gen. Taylor would be bound to withhold his veto, in case Congress should pass a bill excluding Slavery from the Territories. Nor is this all, he has pledged himself not to attempt to influence the action of Congress on this or any other question of domestic policy.

MR. CLAY.

A letter from Mr. Clay, to Thos. G. Clarke, Esq., of Hanover County, Va., will be found in another column. It explains itself. It will be noticed that the name of Gen. Taylor does not appear in the whole letter. Nor does Mr. Clay say, throughout the whole of his epistle, that he will vote for or support Gen. Taylor. The most he does say is, that he himself will not consent to run, and that he submits to the decision of the National Convention. This is cold comfort, we should think, for General Taylor and his friends. Mr. Clay is evidently sore, under the treatment of the Philadelphia "Slaughter House," but he feels in honor bound not to *oppose* its nominee. We should judge that he is not a very strong Taylor man.

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER TO THE INDEPENDENT TAYLOR PARTY OF MARYLAND.

In another column, we give the extraordinary letter of the General "who shrinks from no responsibility," to the Independent Taylor party of Maryland. The Charleston Mercury thus comments upon it:—

This much talked of document, which did such fatal execution upon the Independent Taylor Party of Maryland, and which, from the secrecy of its blow, seemed to have somewhat of the dread mystery of the assassin's blade, has at length been drawn from the hiding place to which the caution of its author had consigned it, and the public are now allowed, in holding an inquest over the defunct body of that political organization, to bring in evidence the actual weapon by which it was done to death. It was in truth a poser, and we can very well understand how its touch should have scared the life out of them. It took from them at once the food, light, and air of existence; and if they had not had the honesty to die outright under such universal privation, it is manifest that they would have been reduced to so shadowy and impalpable a condition, that they could, at the very best, have passed only for the ghost of a party.—But they were prudent men, these Maryland Independent Taylor folks, who had not passed that happy era alluded to by Macbeth—the time

"When that the brains were out, the man would die,"

and so they civilly and quietly kicked over.

There is only one mystery in this letter of Gen. Taylor, and that is a very curious one. We allude not to his desire to *suppress* the letter, but the *reason* that he gives for it. The former was quite natural, considering the lively satisfaction he has since expressed, in fingering the honey from the various little Independent Taylor bee-hives throughout the country; but as the press has been streaming with his letters written to any body, and every body, from the time when he was first spoken of for the Presidency, the strong aversion which he expresses here for the notoriety of newspaper publication, strikes us as an exceedingly interesting psychological phenomenon. From the entire absence of any such caution in all his other letters, we have indeed inferred that he was rather fond of seeing his name in print, and we are not quite certain now, that he did not make a mistake, and assign the wrong reason for desiring to put this particular light under a bushel for the exclusive benefit of the party within—this vessel being in Maryland, as in other places, the common measure of those small quantities known in political arithmetic as Independent Taylor Parties.

LETTER FROM MONROE TO JEFFERSON.

Jefferson Davis (says the New York Recruit,) is entitled to the credit of having rescued from obscurity the following interesting and remarkable letter. He came upon it in the course of researches made with the view to obtain information bearing on the question of slavery in the new territories. Like the oration of Silas Wright, from which we published extracts yesterday, it breathes a crushing rebuke to the labors of the Van Buren disunionists of 1848. Indeed, these two papers are like voices from the grave, uttered by the spirits of the two great republican fathers.—Monroe's narrative exhibits the disunionism of 1820, working after the fashion of its descendant of this era, and with a like end in view. It was written in reply to a letter from Jefferson upon the Florida Treaty, of 1819:—

Letter from Mr. Monroe to Mr. Jefferson.

WASHINGTON, May, 1820.

Dear Sir—I have received your letter of the 14th, containing a very interesting view of the late treaty with Spain, and of the proceedings respecting it here. If the occurrence involved in it nothing more than a question between the United States and Spain, or between them and the colonies, I should entirely concur in your views of the subject. * * * * It is altogether internal, and of the most distressing nature and dangerous tendency. You were apprised by me, on your return from Europe, of the true character of the negotiation, which took place in 1785–6, with the minister of Spain, for shutting up the mouth of the Mississippi, a knowledge of which might have been derived in part from the journal of Congress, which then came into your hands. This was not a question with Spain in reality, but one among ourselves, in which her pretensions were brought forward in aid of the party at the head of that project. It was an effort to give such a shape to our Union as would secure the dominion over it to its eastern section. It was expected that dismemberment by the Alleghany mountains would follow the exclusion of the river, it was not desired, though the latter was then, and still is, my opinion.

The Union then consisted of eight navigating and commercial States, with five productive, holding slaves, and, had the river been shut up, and dismemberment ensued, the division would have always been the same.

At that time, Boston ruled the four New England States, and a popular orator in Faneuil Hall ruled Boston. Jay's object was to make New York a New England State, which he avowed on his return from Europe, to the dissatisfaction of many in that State, whose prejudices had been excited in the revolutionary war by the contest between New York and those States respecting interfering grants in Vermont. It was foreseen by those persons that, if the Mississippi should be opened, and new States be established on its waters, the population would be drawn thither, the number of productive States would be proportionably increased, and their hopes of dominion on that contracted sectional scale be destroyed. It was to prevent this that that project was formed. Happily it failed; and since then our career, in an opposite direction, has been rapid and wonderful.

The river has been opened, and all the territory dependent on it acquired; eight States have already been admitted into the Union in that quarter; a ninth is on the point of entering, and a tenth provided for, exclusive of Florida. This march to greatness has been seen with profound regret by those in the policy suggested; but it has been impelled by causes over which they have no control. Several attempts have been made to impede it; among which the Hartford Convention, in the late war, and the proposition for restricting Missouri, are the most distinguished. The latter measure contemplated an arrangement on the distinction solely between slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, presuming that, on that basis only, such a division might be founded as would destroy, by perpetual excitement, the usual effects proceeding from difference in climate, the produce of the soil, the pursuits and circumstances of the people; and marshal the States, differing in that circumstance, in unceasing opposition and hostility to each other.

To what account this project, had it succeeded to the extent contemplated, might have been turned, I cannot say. Certain, however, it is, that since 1786 I have not seen so violent and persevering a struggle, and, on the part of some of the leaders in the project, for a purpose so unmasked and dangerous. They did not hesitate to avow that it was a contest for power only, disclaiming the pretext of liberty, humanity, &c. It was always manifest that they were willing to risk the Union on the measure, if, indeed, as in that relating to the Mississippi, dismemberment was not the principal object. * * * * By putting a stay to the proceeding, time has been given for the passions to subside, and for calm discussion and reflection, which have never failed to produce their proper effect upon our country. * * * * * * *

From this view, it is evident that the further acquisition of territory to the west and south involves difficulties of an internal nature, which menace the Union itself. * * When we meet in Albemarle, we will communicate further on this subject.

With respect and sincere regard, yours,
JAMES MONROE.

FUNNY.

The Whigs are particularly wrathy against the Democratic office-holders. Now it seems to us that this is quite an amusing idea. The people wont let the Whigs get into office, and they are mad, stark mad, "*therefore.*" We "pray you," if the Whigs were to succeed in electing Old Zack, would they have the same horror of office and office-holders that is now belched forth at all their public meetings. We rather think they would be as voracious after a little of the nasty Treasury pay as a hungry calf would be after its mother. The people, however, wont give them a chance, and *this* is what puts them out so.

CONSISTENCY IS A JEWEL.—Gen. Taylor, in his letter to Dr. Delony, says:—"I fully coincide with you in opinion," "that it is a right inherent in every freeman to possess himself of the political principles and opinions of those in whose hands the administration of the Government may be placed." The same General Taylor, in his letter to Mr. McConkey, of Cincinnati, says:—"I have laid it down as a principle not to give my opinions upon, or prejudge in any way, the various questions of policy now at issue between the political parties of the country." Delightful specimen of consistency, is it not? He will and he wont —he shall and he shan't. "General Taylor never surrenders."

NOTA BENA.—Gen. Taylor, in his Allison letter No. 2, announces that his political—epistolary correspondence is at an end; and still, although in that very letter he has bid high for northern support, there is not a single word from which the South can infer that he is with it on the slavery question. Is this not passing strange, that Gen. Taylor should so studiously, throughout his whole series of letters, avoid giving his Southern friends even an intimation, however distant, that he is their friend on this great question. He endorses Millard Fillmore's abolitionism, and says not a word from which the inference can be drawn that he is with the South on the slavery question. Mark this, people of North Carolina.

SECRETARY WALKER.—The distinguished Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, has been tendered a public dinner by the merchants of the city of New York, without distinction of party, but has declined the honor.

☞J. M. Calhoun, son of Hon. John C. Calhoun, has taken the stump for Cass and Butler.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.—The American publishers, Leonard Scott & Co., have placed upon our table the North British Review for August, the Westminster and Edinburgh Reviews and London Quarterly for July. Also, Blackwood's Magazine, (several copies)

Also, a work called France, its King, Court and Government, written by Gen. LEWIS CASS, during his diplomatic residence at the French Court.

The above works may all be had at the Book Store of Mr. L. H Pierce, on Market Street.

Extract of a letter, dated

CLINTON, N. C., SEPT. 21st, 1848.

The political horizon never was brighter. The Clay meeting in New York is a damper upon the Taylorites; John M. Botts' letter should be put up at every Cross Road for their benefit. The Feds are making a desperate effort in this County. There has come, within my knowledge, from 500 to 1,000 Federal speeches to this County within 10 days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGIA.—We clip the following paragraph from the *Augusta Constitutionalist:*

As regards the State, we would advise the documentary committee not to wager on their information. Taylor and Fillmore, stand about as much chance in Georgia, as Cass and Butler will in Vermont. Georgia is certain for the Democratic Nominees, by a larger majority than was cast for our able President Polk. Our correspondent can rely on this information.

From the Baltimore Sun of Friday.

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER TO THE INDEPENDENT TAYLOR PARTY OF MARYLAND.

The Patriot of yesterday afternoon, contains the following letter from Gen. Taylor, to a committee of the late Independent Taylor party of Maryland, which was presented to the Convention of that party, held in this city in July last, but which was withheld from publication in accordance with a request from Gen. Taylor, contained in the letter. The convention, it will be remembered, placed this letter in the hands of Wm. H. Collins, Esq., with instructions to furnish a copy for publication, "whenever Gen. Taylor, or any of his authorized friends, shall ask for the same for that purpose" The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, having received a letter from Gen. Taylor, authorizing him at his discretion to call for this letter, it has been delivered to him by Mr. Collins, and Mr. J gives the following reason for its publication:

"The failure heretofore to give the letter to the public, because of a request to that effect from the General himself, unexplained by his motive for making it, has, with some, given rise to suspicions that it contained matter derogatory to his frankness and integrity. These I deem it due to him to have dispelled, and I know no mode so certain to accomplish it, as giving the letter itself."

BATON ROUGE, LA., June 29th, 1848.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your polite communication of the 12th instant, calling my attention to certain statements, relative to my position before the country as a candidate for the Presidency, which are represented to have been made, in the Whig National Convention, recently held in Philadelphia, pending the action of that body, by Judge Saunders, of Louisiana, in the name of the delegation from that State; and requesting to be informed whether such statements were made by my authority. I have to inform you in reply that, on their way to that Convention, Judges Winchester and Saunders, of the Louisiana Delegation—who have been for many years my personal friends and neighbors—wrote to me, requesting my views, before the meeting of the Convention, as to the course I desired my friends to pursue in that body. In two communications addressed to them in reply, I informed them in substance that, at my distance from the scene, it would be quite impossible for me to give any specific instructions upon the subject; that many questions or contingencies might arise during the action of the Convention, the character of which I could not foretell, and that they must, therefore, assume the responsibility of acting for me; that I felt my honor and interest safe in their hands, and that whatever they should see fit to do, I would most cordially approve.

I substantially informed them, farther, that, unless they should discover an evident disposition to treat me unfairly,—which I had no reason for supposing would be the case,—I thought that my friends should go into the Convention, as they had been selected by their fellow-citizens for this purpose; but that, having once entered it, they were, of course, bound, if I were not nominated, to sustain and support the nominee, whoever he might be; and that I hoped they would do so heart and soul. That I was a candidate for the Presidency, only so far as my friends had chosen to make me one; but that having been placed in my present attitude towards that subject, without any agency or act of my own, directly or indirectly, I did not feel myself at liberty, by any such act, to withdraw myself; that my friends, in whose hands I had ever been, could do so whenever they should see fit, and finally, that if they could succeed in electing to that office any one better qualified for its duties than I was, and who was at the same time honest, truthful and patriotic, it was their duty to go for him; and that, so far from being disappointed or mortified, I should hail the result with joy.

Such, I think, has been the language which I have uniformly held on this subject since my name was first mentioned in connection with it. I regret that I have not a copy of my communications to Judges Saunders and Winchester; but the above I believe to be their substance. Under the general authority then thus given these gentlemen, I shall deem whatever statements they may have made to be right and proper; and, confident in their integrity and in the sincerity of their friendship for me, I shall sustain them without qualification. I, therefore, now take upon my own shoulders the responsibility of the acts of the Louisiana delegation, in that convention, and am prepared to stand by the consequences, in their length and breadth.

I regret exceedingly that my friends in Baltimore, whom you represent, should have thus misunderstood the course pursued by the Louisiana delegation in the Convention, and should have imagined that I had abandoned the position which I have uniformly held in my published letters on this subject.

I feel bound, however, to respect the opinions of those who honestly differ with me; and, therefore, while I feel conscious of no change of feeling or inconsistency on my part, I cannot expect or desire that any of my friends, who you represent, should do violence to their own sense of right and wrong, by supporting my election, while they believe I have changed my political views. I ask no man, be he Whig, Democrat, or Native, for his vote. I take every American citizen's interest in the welfare of hiscountry, to be as pure and as deep as my own; and I have, therefore, no right, and certainly no desire, to influence his action in the exercise of the important duty of voting for the officers of this Government.

Though I have no objection to your circulating this communication among such of your friends as may be interested in it, yet I request that it may not be published. My averson to the appearance of my name in the public prints, in connection with such subjects, is my apology for the request.

With great respect, gentlemen, I am your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR.

Messrs. Chas. H. Pitts, John W. Walker, Th. S. Alexander, and others, Baltimore, Md.

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY TO THE VIRGINIANS.

The Richmond papers of the 26th inst, publish the following letter from Mr. Clay to the President of what is known as the "Slash Convention."

ASHLAND, Sept. 12, 1848.

My Dear Sir:—I duly received your very kind official letter, transmitting the proceedings of a public meeting, held at the Slash Church, in Hanover county, at which they did me the honor to propose my name as a candidate for the Presidency, in terms highly flatering and complimentary.

I recognise, among the persons assembled on that occasion, many names with which, in my youthful days, I was very familiar and extremely intimate—associates at school, playmates, neighbors, friends. The Slash Church, too, where the assemblage took place, recalls many early and agreeable recollections, as being that at which I received a large part of my imperfect education.

Regarding those proceedings as the affectionate expression of the esteem, attachment and confidence of my old companions, or their descendants, I have never received any similar document with more gratification, or with sentiments of more profound gratitude; and I presume that it was in that sense that the proceedings occurred, and were transmitted by you to me.

Considered as a serious and formal presentation of my name to the people of the United States, as a candidate for the Presidential office, I am sure that you will not be surprised at my saying that it is impossible for me to accept the nomination.

My name, with my consent, was submitted to the consideration of the Philadelphia Convention, which assembled in June last. That body thought proper to nominate a distinguished citizen of the United States, and not me.—In view of the relation in which I stood to the Convention, I do not think that I ought to pass any judgment upon its proceedings. It is sufficient for me to know that it did not deem it expedient to nominate me. In this decision I have entirely acquiesced. I have quietly submitted to it, and have given no encouragement or countenance to any further use or connection with my name for the Presidency. To this effect, I have uniformly written to all associations and individuals who have addressed me on the subject. I hope that my good friends of Hanover will approve of my adherence to this resolution, dictated by my honor, by a regard to my character, and by my desire of retirement Tell them under what great obligations they have placed me, and that I shall cherish the proofs of their friendship and confidence, which you have sent me, among the most precious treasures of memory.

Nor can I conclude without tendering to you personally, my grateful acknowledgments for the kind and flattering terms in which you have addressed me, and especially for your touching allusion to the venerated memories of my lamented parents

I am, with high respect, your friend and obedient servant, H. CLAY.

Thomas G. Clarke, Esq.

GENERAL CASS.

Gen. Shields, in a recent speech, paid the following high and just tribute to the character and qualifications of the standard-bearer of the Democratic party:—

"Gen. Cass has been a soldier, and a brave one. He has been a diplomatist, and a truer American America never had. His unpardonable sin in the eyes of the Whigs is, that he dared, while Minister to France, to oppose Great Britain and her kingly allies in defeating the Quintuple Treaty—that in many ways he has checked her grasping power and humbled her ambitious pride. I quote the language of the great in all nations, when I say that no other man could have defeated the allied powers to that infamous treaty but Gen. Cass. As a diplomatist, every American ought to feel a just pride in him, and every true-hearted American does. He was a cabinet adviser in the councils of that great man, Gen. Jackson, who never made a mistake in his selections, and none stood higher in his estimation than Gen. Cass. As a Senator in that learned and most dignified body—a body which has not its equal for talent on the face of the earth—I quote the language of Daniel Webster in saying, that Gen Cass, for sound and varied learning, has not his equal there."

Judge Lafayette Saunders, of Clinton, Louisiana, died at the Red Sulphur Springs in Virginia on the 25th ult. He was the delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, and was the organ of Gen. Taylor's views on that occasion. We understand he was a brother of the Hon. Romulus M. Saunders, of this State, at present Minister to Spain.

MAINE.

We find the following extract of a letter in the Washington *Union* of the 24th inst. It will be gratifying indeed to our Democratic readers to see that the State of Maine still stands erect, and is as sure for Cass and Butler by 10,000 majority, as that the day of election will take place on the 7th of next November:—

MAINE ERECT!

Extract of a letter from a most intelligent citizen, dated

AUGUSTA, September 18, 1848.

The result of our State elections is now ascertained. We have received returns from the entire State, (excepting only a few towns &c., which last year gave Dana, the democratic candidate for governor, about 2,000 votes, and the whig candidate 1,100,) and the vote will stand in round numbers 40,000 for Dana, 30,000 for Hamlin, and 12,500 for abolition, free soil, and scattering.

We have elected 84 democratic members of the House of Representatives to 67 whig and abolition, and 14 senators to 3 whig; thus securing by strong majorities both branches of the legislature, and the election of governor by that body—our constitution requiring a majority over all others to effect an election of governor and senators by the people.

We have also elected 5 democratic members of Congress to 2 whigs. We should have elected the sixth but for unfortunate personal difficulties and divisions there, which separated those who will act in unison in November.

The democratic vote is increased over that of last year by about 7,000, and the whig vote by about 6,000.

The abolition vote two years ago was almost 10,000; so you perceive that the free soil movement has not made much head way in splitting up parties here. The democracy of Maine want no new organizations, and no new parties. They are satisfied with their party as it is.

Several causes conspired to reduce the democratic vote which will cease to operate in November, while the whigs, on the contrary, stand better now than they can at that time. They cannot bring all their men to vote for Gen. Taylor. Some of their leaders who carried the whig vote on the 11th, have addressed the people publicly in opposition to Gen Taylor, and now continue their opposition.

The democratic party stands firm and unshaken, and will carry the ticket for Cass and Butler by 10,000 at least—more probably 15,000.

They intend to secure for Maine the banner for the campaign of 1848.

From the Montpelier Patriot.

VERMONT.

THE ELECTION.—Our tables show as much of the results of the late election as we are able to obtain. The Senate and House are complete; but so far as the members of the Houses are concerned, it is impossible to form an estimate that will stand the test of a ballot in the General Assembly.

There is no election of State officers, and no election of members of Congress in the 2d, 3d, and 4th districts. Mr. Henry may be elected in the 1st district.

This result in a strong Whig State—the second in the Union in 1840, and a triumphant one in 1844—is anything but encouraging to Gen. Taylor's friends. No election of State officers; no election of members of Congress in two of their strong districts, and possibly in all; a doubtful Legislature, and a wretched showing on Governor, is bad enough for federal Vermont; and the question is a hard one to put: If Gen. Taylor can't run in Vermont, where *can* he run?

ILLINOIS.

There were 75 members of the lower House to elect this year, of which the Democrats carry 52, the Whigs 23, a Democratic majority of 29, or 6 more than the Whigs have elected members. The Senate stands 18 Democrats to 7 Whigs; Democratic majority 11, or more than the Whigs have Senators. Of the 100 members of both Houses, the Democrats have 70, giving them a *majority of forty* on joint ballot. In two of the Congress districts, the 1st and 5th, there was no Whig opposition. The Democrats carry three out of the other four districts, and the aggregate Democratic majority in these four districts is over 8,000. Add to this the conceded Democratic majority in the two non-contested districts and it will overrun *twelve thousand.* This figure will be exceeded in November by thousands.

Major General Gaines, we learn from the New York Day Book, was to leave that city on Wednesday afternoon, to take up his station at Baltimore, in conformity with the recent general orders of the President, fixing that place the headquarters of his present command. The Day Book says:—He will stay one day in Philadelphia, and will arrive at Baltimore probably on Saturday. He is accompanied by his aid-de-camp, Capt. Patrick H. Calhoun, son of Hon. John C. Calhoun. Mrs. Gaines and family remain for a few days longer in this city.—*Balt. Sun.*

Kentucky.—Ex-Governor Letcher, of Kentucky, made a speech at Indianapolis on the 9th inst. Speaking of his speech, the Indiana State Journal says: "We are highly pleased with his remarks in relation to tee Slavery question. He said *it is only the ultra* men of the extreme South who desired *the* extension of Slavery, and those men are the supporters of Gen. Cass. Kentucky did not desire its extension. The people of Kentucky would soon hold a Convention to amend her Constitution, and would provide in it, some plan for the gradual emancipation of Slavery in that State. He would leave such questions as the organization of more Territories, to the people through their Representatives in Congress. Should this question of Slavery become a contest between Free and Slave States, then, with Fillmore as Vice President, the Free States were safe, because of his casting vote as President of the Senate."

THE TWO FACES.

Mr. Caleb Smith made a statement which it may not be inappropriate to put on the record, for future reference He said that Gen. Taylor, if elected, would not veto a bill containing a provision for the exclusion of slavery from the territory of New Mexico and California, and that the Southern whigs would sustain him in such a course—that the Hon. W. Ballard Preston, a whig member of Congress from Virginia, had so assured him, Mr Smith, not longer ago than two weeks. This tale is for the free States; Mr. Smith did not dare to tell it in Wheeling.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*	The Whigs of [illegible] rion District, South Carolina, at a [illegible] meeting, decided [that they] would not support Gen. Cass, because, say they, "we regard him as giving aid and countenance to the war of fanaticism that is now raging at the North against the institutions of the South. And they resolved to endeavor to give the State to Taylor because "we [they] have no apprehensions as to the security of our peculiar domestic institutions in the elevation to the Chief Magistracy of the Union of one who is identified with the South by feeling, birth and education.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A Charming and well deserved Compliment.—The New York Globe, the organ of the New York Barnburner "Free Dirt" party, takes Mr. Stephens into full fellowship in the following interesting paragraph:

☞"*Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia,* WHO VOTED WITH THE NORTH ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION, *has been unanimously nominated for re-election.* HE IS ONE OF THE NOBLEST WHIGS AT THE SOUTH."—*Daily Globe, 9th inst.*☜

Mr. Webster says that the Whig party is the old, true, and tried Free Soil party. The "Buffaloes," in planting themselves on "Free Dirt," have, he tells us, only stolen Whig thunder.—*Columbus (Ga.) Times.*

MILLARD FILLMORE'S PLATFORM.

We mean to keep the following abolition platform of the Federal candidate for the Vice Presidency, standing until after the election. The Whig papers will not publish it. They will not let their readers see Millard Fillmore as he is. We shall endeavor to open their eyes.

Platform of the Whig Candidate for the Vice Presidency.

BUFFALO, Oct. 17, 1838.

SIR: Your communication of the 15th inst., as chairman of a committee appointed by "*The Anti-Slavery Society of the County of Erie*," has just come to hand. You solicit my answer to the following interrogatories:—

1st. Do you believe that petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery and the slave trade ought to be received, read, and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people?

2d. Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein?

3d. Are you in favor of Congress exercising all the Constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave trade between the States?

4th. Are you in favor of the immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?

I am much engaged and have no time to enter into argument, or to explain at length my reasons for my opinion. I shall therefore content myself, for the present, by answering ALL your interrogatories in the AFFIRMATIVE, and leave for some future occasion a more extended discussion on the subject.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

REMINICENCES OF THE PAST.

We should not be doing our duty to our country or to our party, were we not to keep the reader's mind refreshed with the conduct of the Federalists during the late war with Mexico. We would respectfully invite attention to the following extracts:

From the Ohio Statesman.

MEXICAN FEDERALISM—ITS DUPLICITY AND ITS REWARD.

Every whig member of the United States Senate, that voted at all, with but two exceptions, when the war broke out, voted that it was commenced by the act of the republic of Mexico; and every whig member of the House but fourteen, by their votes, given under the solemnity of their official oaths, endorsed the same fact. At the same time these men voted for a law authorizing the President to call out the troops, regulars and volunteers, to repel and punish the enemy. Then they acted as patriots.

Since then, that party, under the belief that political capital can be made out of the war, deny the fact for which they voted, and charge that their own country commenced the war. Though they voted to send men to Mexico to fight the battles of the country; yet now, with a baseness that has no parallel, they take ground in favor of withholding supplies, and leaving the gallant men, whose deeds have reflected such honor on the American name, to perish there without arms to protect themselves from the attacks of the murdering banditti who roam through Mexico in guerilla parties, or food to feed, or clothing to cover their nakedness. The men who thus act, complain that they are denounced by their patriotic constituents.

The tories of the revolution, and the blue-light Hartford Convention federalists of the last war, made similar complaints; yet they and their children have been compelled to bear the name of tory and of blue-light Hartford Convention federalists; and their children's children, as long as the traitorous part acted in the last war, and the tory part acted in the revolution, are remembered, must bear the brand of infamy which they inherited.

Can the Mexican whigs of the present day, or their children, expect a different fate?—Plainly as was the hand-writing on the wall in the days of yore, their doom is written. In the hour when their country was arrayed against a cruel and perfidious enemy, in as just a war on our part as was ever waged, these men gave "aid and comfort to the enemy," by their speeches and writings to prove their own country wrong, and by defending and palliating the falsehoods and cruelties and perfidious conduct of Mexico, in breaking solemn treaty stipulations, in insulting the American flag, seizing American property, and imprisoning American seamen; and finally, in that crowning act, of invading American soil with a hostile army and murdering American citizens.

From the fate of those who acted a somewhat similar, though scarce so traitorous a part, in the days of the revolution and of the last war, there is no escape for the Mexican whigs of the present day. The brand is already upon them, and it will remain upon them and their descendants to the latest generation.

From the Indiana Register.

WHO ARE THE TRAITORS?

"Mustang," the talented and popular correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, writing from the city of Mexico, December 27, winds up a correspondence of three or four columns with the following unmistakeable paragraph. It shows who are giving aid and comfort to the enemy. It shows who are regarded as tories there. We do not dispute the right of every man to entertain his own opinion about the justness of this war; but, if the country has erred, we do protest against all who thus aid the enemy *as traitors:*

"The speeches of Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster have been received here. If these gentlemen want to aid and assist the enemy, why do they not go into their ranks at once? If they had the Mexican muskets on their shoulders, they could not assist the Mexicans as much, or do us as much harm, as they have done by their speeches. In the name of God, will the politicians of our country never cease gambling for the presidency upon the blood of our countrymen? *Our army dreads not danger, nor do they fear to die in defence of their country;* but they do dislike to be sacrificed to the unholy ambition of aspiring politicians and political knaves. Is there no way by which our friends at home can put a stop to this unpatriotic conduct of politicians, who would sacrifice the whole army in order to gain one to the next presidential election?—The army will defend and fight the battles of the country; then let their friends at home defend them from the injuries arising from such speeches as these, or the conduct of such men.

MUSTANG."

The Veto Power.—The Whigs have offered as one of their issues in the present contest, opposition to the Veto, as a power anti-republican in its nature and tendency, and fit only to be in the hands of a King or Despot. This power was incorporated into the constitution by its framers, who were the wisest statesmen and purest patriots the world ever saw, and has been exercised during the brief existence of our government, as many as twenty-five times, as follows:

By George Washington,	2
By James Madison,	6
By James Monroe,	1
By Andrew Jackson,	9
By John Tyler,	4
By James K. Polk,	3
	25

Do these facts indicate that the Veto is that obnoxious feature it is represented to be by the Whigs? Do they show that it is a Kingly and Despotic power? Washington and Madison were among those who framed the constitution, as would such Republicans as they have sanctioned a Despotic feature in that instrument, or have sanctioned it in their administration of the government?

Lynchburg Rep.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

From the Baltimore Sun, Sept. 25.

The following dispatch from our correspondent at Boston reached us yesterday afternoon, announcing the arrival of the steamer Acadia:

BOSTON, Sept. 24, 12 o'clock, M.

The steamer Acadia has arrived at her wharf, bringing seven days later intelligence from Europe, having sailed from Liverpool on the 9th instant:

The steamer United States was compelled to put back on account of an accident to her condenser.

England.—The Queen prorogued Parliament on the 5th inst., and immediately after departed for Scotland.

Ireland.—Ireland continued tranquil, the trials having not yet commenced.

France.—Lamartine has published a defence against the charges made against him, in consequence of which Gen. Cavaignac has been compelled to deny any intention to suppress the Constitutionel. This journal and La Presse have resumed their fierce attacks against the Government. The latter even wages war against the Republic, despite General Cavaignac's declaration not to allow the Republic to be impeached.

The Bonapartists are moving to elect Louis Napoleon to the Presidency.

The disturbances in the provinces continue in consequence of the extraordinary tax of 45 centimes imposed by the Provisional Government.

The French government, on the 7th, received dispatches from Arigo, from the Minister at Berlin, officially announcing Austria's acceptance of the mediation of France and England, in the settlement of the Italian question.

A sharp correspondence has taken place between Gen. Cavaignac and Changarier, on account of a defection of the National Guard, only a small portion of each division appearing on the Sunday parade.

Ledru Rollin is preparing to start a new paper in opposition to La Reform.

Italy.—Accounts from Italy represent the whole country to be greatly excited. Tumults had occurred at Genoa and Leghorn.

The difficulties that had taken place at Rome have have been suppressed.

At Turin, on the 2d instant, the Austrians having enforced a contribution of 400,000 florins on the city, payable in four hours, and the sum not being forthcoming, commenced to pillage the city. The inhabitants, encouraged by the patriotic defence of Bologna, rung the tocsin, and commenced a fearful battle, assisted by women and children, who threw furniture out of the window on their heads. The Austrians in the country hurried to their assistance, and the result of the struggle was not known.

Schlesswig and Holstein.—Schlesswig and Holstein have refused to acknowledge the armistice concluded by Prussia for the Germanic Confederation.

The blockade of Elbe and Jahda, has been raised since the 5th.

The Prussian and Baltic ports are also free.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9.—The grain market has declined to nearly the extent of its recent advance. Corn was selling at 33 to 34s per qr. Flour 32s 6d a 34s per bbl.

COTTON—Fine Upland and Mobile is selling at 4⅞d; Orleans 4⅞d.

The following is from Willmer & Smith's Times, dated Liverpool, Sept. 9:

The fine weather and the temporary settlement of the dispute between Germany and Denmark, has had a favorable effect, and produce being abundant, prices of grain have receded.

The news from the manufacturing districts is encouraging. The supply of cotton on hand in the manufacturing districts is small.

Money continues active, at a discount of 2¼; best bills 3¼. The stock market is steady.

There continues to be a good demand for cotton, and the sales of the week amount to 26,730 bales, of which 1,100 were American.

The potato disease is less alarming than it was some weeks since.

Old wheat has declined 3s to 5s, and new wheat 5s to 6s per quarter.

Flour was dull, but prices unchanged.

Sales of wheat at 28 to 31s per quarter of 480 lbs.

Indian corn is in less demand, at a decline of 2s to 3s per quarter.

The stock of provisions in port is very light. Lard is brisk at 1s advance. Prime bacon is dull.

Consols closed at 85⅞ a 86 for transfer.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—2 P. M.

The private accounts by the Acadia have been received here. They embrace transactions in Liverpool on the 9th, up to the moment of her sailing. On that day there was an improved feeling in breadstuffs. Best American flour was firm at 34s per bbl. Indian Corn advanced 3s per quarter of 480 lbs, and was firm at 33 to 36s. Wheat had also advanced four pence per 70 lbs. Barings' Circular states that Rice had declined considerably, and the market was dull. The supply of Carolina is light. Sales of new rough Turpentine at 9s afloat, and of spirits do. at 39s.

The private letters have come to hand in N. York, and are considered much more favorable than the public accounts.

Sales to-day in New York of 2,000 bbls. Genesee flour at 5 56 a 5 68 to $5 75—holders growing firmer. Wheat quiet—no sales. Sales of 15,000 bushels of Corn at 63 a 65c for mixed, and 71 a 73c for round yellow.—Sales of Oats at 35 a 37c; and Whisky nominal at 26c.

Provisions and Groceries unchanged. Cotton firm, but no sales to indicate the market.

An Anecdote for Whigs of Principle.—That venerable "Whig," Hon. Willis Hall, Chairman of the late Clay and Fillmore meeting in New York, told the following anecdote with much effect, as reported in the New York *Tribune*:—

"The Chairman then related an anecdote of a parrot which was taught to say, 'Oh, how beautiful!' even when under the claws of a hawk. The Whig party, he said, had been seized by a hawk; its eyes were picked out, its limbs torn, and yet it was expected to cry 'Oh, how beautiful!' [Laughter and cheers.] While he had a particle of self-respect, he would never join in this parrot-cry. [Cheers]

Eruptions of the Skin.—It should be remembered, when the coarser particles of impurity are diverted from their proper channels and become deposited in the skin, that cutaneous eruptions are the certain consequence.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will be found a delightful medicine for all disorders of the skin; because they expel from the body those poisonous humors which are the cause of all kinds of eruptive diseases. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will be found to aid and improve digestion, and as they are a direct purifier of the blood, they will most assuredly give health and vigor to the whole frame, which in turn will be sure to give a smooth and healthy complexion.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail. 169 Race st., Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

MARRIED.

Near Wadesborough, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Patrick C. Conoly, Mr. James Livingston, to Miss Nancy Covington, all of Anson county.

In Union county, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Elem C. Williams, Mr. John McBryde, to Miss Rachel C. May, daughter of Major Grove W. May, all of Union.

DIED.

In Fayetteville, on the 23d inst., at the residence of the Hon. James C. Dobbin, Gabriel Holmes, Esq., of New Hanover, in the 63d year of his age.

The deceased was a gentleman very extensively and favorably known in the Eastern part of the State, where most of his life had been spent in discharging civil trusts of high importance and responsibility. Possessing a degree of energy which had been rewarded by more than common success in life, he was quietly enjoying in old age the fruit of his early toils. He was beloved and esteemed by his family and his friends, and wherever known, he was respected as a gentleman of great frankness and probity of character—a man who in his intercourse with others was undisguised, in every duty prompt and punctual, in every relation and in all the affairs of life scrupulous and honorable.

He died in the Communion of the Episcopal Church.—*Com.—Observer, 26 inst.*

In Sampson county, on the 22d inst., very suddenly, Mr. Richard Wolf, aged 88 years. Mr. Wolf had resided in this county 47 or 48 years, leaving five children and many friends to weep for the old man's sudden death. He was honest to almost a fault. But none will feel the heavy affliction so sensibly as his beloved children, for their loss is irreparable. Mr. Wolf has sustained a character through life of honesty and truth. To his distant relations, we would say his prospect for Eternity was as good as most men.

The old man left them with a tear—
The tale of sad departure long to tell;
Alas! the pain of parting is severe,
But my children and friends, farewell.

I leave thee friends behind,
Reluctant in thy absence long to dwell;
But still shall throw a pensive look of mind—
But my children and friends, a long farewell.

Communicated.

[Papers of the State will please copy.]

At his residence in Rockingham, Richmond, county, of fever, on the morning of the 16th inst., Charles McKinnon, Esq., aged about 65 years.—He was a native of the Isle of Skye, Scotland, and a highly respected citizen of the above place for the last 30 years.

Near Morganton, in Burke county, on the 9th inst., Col. James Erwin, in the 74th year of his age.

In Duplin county, on the 25th inst., Mrs. Rosa Cooper, in her 50th year, leaving five children to mourn her loss.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—*Per pound.*			
Hams,	$ 9	a	$ 10
Middlings,		a	8
Shoulders.		a	7½
Hog round,		a	8¾
Western,	4½	a	6¾
BEANS—*Per bushel*—White,	90	a	1 00
BEESWAX—*Per pound.*	18	a	20
BUTTER—*Per pound,*	20	a	25
BEEF—*Per barrel.*			
Northern—Mess.	12 50	a	14 00
Do Prime,	7 00	a	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt., nom	4 50	a	5 50
CORN—*Per bushel,*	45	a	55
Meal,	65	a	70
COFFEE—*Per pound,*			
Rio,	7¼	a	8
St. Domingo,	6⅝	a	6¾
Laguyra,	7½	a	8
Cuba,	7	a	7½
Java,		a	12½
COTTON—*Per pound,* none.		a	
CANDLES—Tallow—*per pound*	16	a	17
Sperm,	33	a	37½
Adamantine,	31	a	33
FEATHERS—*Per pound,*	33	a	35
FLOUR—Canal—*Per barrel,*	7 50	a	8 00
Fayetteville,	5 75	a	6 25
HAY—Northern—*Per 100 pounds,*	55	a	60
IRON—*Per pound,*	4¾	a	5½
LARD—*Per pound,* N. C.	11	a	11½
Western,	8	a	9
LIME—Thomastown—*Per barrel*	80	a	90
LUMBER—River—*Per M.*			
Flooring Boards,	8 00	a	9 50
Wide, do.	4 50	a	5 00
Scantling,	3 50	a	4 00
Timber, Mill,	3 00	a	5 00
Shipping Timber, nom	6 00	a	8 00
MOLASSES—West Indies,	23	a	25
New Orleans,	—	a	—
MACKEREL—*Per barrel.*			
No. 1,	10 —	a	12 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	5 —	a	5 50
NAILS—*Per pound,*	4	a	5¼
NAVAL STORES—*Per barrel—320 pounds.*			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,	2 75	a	2 80
Virgin Dip now		a	0 00
Hard—	—	a	1 75
Tar,	—	a	1 00
Pitch,	—	a	
Rosin—No. 1,			80
No. 2,	65	a	70
No. 3,	36½	a	37
Spirits Turpentine,	75	a	1 37
OIL—Sperm—*Per gallon,*	none	a	
PEAS—Ground—*Per bushel,*	55	a	60
Black Eye,	48	a	55
Cow,			
PORK—*Per barrel.*			
Northern Mess,	13 50	a	14 00
Prime,	10 00	a	11 00
Fresh,		a	
RICE—*Per 100 pounds,*		a	3 75
Rough—*Per bushel,*	nom	a	
SALT—*Per bushel.*			
Turks Island,	23	a	35
Liverpool—sack,	1 30	a	1 40
SOAP—*Per pound,*	4	a	8
SHINGLES—*Per M.*			
Country,	2 00	a	2 25
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—*Per gallon.*			
Northern Rum,	30	a	31
Gin,	30	a	31
Whiskey,	27	a	30
Do Old Nick,		a	75
Apple Brandy,	35	a	45
STEEL—*Per pound,*	12	a	25
STAVES—*Per M.*			
White Oak barrels—rough,	8 —	a	10 00
Dressed,	— —	a	11 —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	7 —	a	11 00
Dressed,	9 00	a	14 00
SUGAR—*Per pound.*			
New-Orleans,	4	a	7
Porto Rico,	5½	a	7½
St. Croix,	7¼	a	8¼
Loaf,	10	a	11
TALLOW—*Per pound,*	7	a	8
TOBACCO—Leaf—*Per cwt.,*	2 50	a	3
VARNISH—*Per gallon,*	20	a	22
WINES—*Per gallon.*			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40	a	75

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M: tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	20	a	25
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	35	a	40
Rice, per tierce,	70	a	75
Cotton, per bale,	$1 00	a	—
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$3 —	a	4 —
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$5 00	a	6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	25
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	40
Tar, per bbl.	—	a	25
Ground Peas, per bushel,	—	a	6
Lumber, per M.,	8 50	a	
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,	5 —	a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	45	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	55	a	60
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 00

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium 1½ per cent.
" " " New York, " 1½ " "
" " " Boston, " 1½ " "

WILMINGTON MARKET—Sept. 28.

The rivers are remarkably low, hence the tardiness of the arrival of country produce.

Bacon—We have no alteration to make in the Bacon market. Stock of North Carolina abundant. Western scarce.

Corn—One cargo from North Counties, an inferior article, taken by a dealer at 43 cents. We quote at 45 to 55 cents.

Flour—Canal Flour is worth from store, $7,50 to $8 per bbl. Fayetteville flour without change.

Lard—Continues very scarce. We quote North Carolina at 11 to 11½, Western 8 to 9 cents, per lb.

Naval Stores—There has been no material change in the price of Turpentine. Sales have reached about 3,680 barrels during the week ended to-day, all of which has been taken at our last Thursday's quotations. The greater part at $2 80, at which price the market closes to-day. *Spirits Turpentine*—Some 800 barrels of Spirits Turpentine have changed hands during the week, at 36½ to 37c., $1 75 and $2 for the barrels. *Rosin*—Transactions at 56 cents. *Tar*—Last sale $1 70, and in demand at this price.

Pork—Barrel Pork is scarce. Quotations firm.

Timber—Several rafts have been sold to Millers since our last report, and there is now but very few rafs left on the market. We do not alter our figures, as the prices obtained have ranged within quotations. Last sale was two rafts at $4 50—good article.

Freights—Are rather on the decline, and by no means abundant. See table for latest rates paid Coastwise.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 26.—Produce is coming to market quite freely, no change of consequence in prices. Cotton 5¼ to 5¾c for prime. Flour $4 50 to $5. Corn 45 to 50c. Oats 25 to 30c. Bacon 7 to 7½c. Flaxseed 90c to $1. Sack Salt $2.—*Observer.*

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—6, P. M.

The flour market has undergone a slight depression since the steamer's arrival. The sales to-day reach 12,000 at 5 50 to $5 62½ for Genesee. A sale of 1,500 bbls Southern at 5 62½ a $5 75; Oswego and Ohio brands $5 50. The market was somewhat firmer at the close than at the opening. Sales of corn-meal at 3 12½ a $3 25. Rye flour $4 12½.

Wheat is not quite so firm as before the steamer. Sales of 10,000 bushels Genesee prime at 1 27 a $1 28; red do. 1 10 a $1 18. Corn is steady, with sales of 25,000 bushels at 67 a 68c for mixed and 70 a 73c for flat and round yellow. Oats 34 a 35c. Rye 70c per bushel.

Provisions rather quiet, but prices firm.—Sales of 300 bbls Pork at $13 for Mess and $10 for Prime. A sale of 400 bbls Lard at 9c per lb Beef—Mess $13 50. Bacon unchanged—hams 6c.

The cotton market is not so firm. Sales have been made to-day of 800 bales at a shade decline on prices paid prior to the steamer's news.

Whisky is dull. Sales to-day of 400 bbls at 23 to 24c per gallon, which is a decline—Drudge is held, best quality, at 26c.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26—P. M.

The flour market was firmer to-day, though transactions have been moderate. Sales of about 1,200 bbls Western and Pennsylvania brands at $5 50, but the market closed dull, and this price could not be obtained in the afternoon. Corn meal $3 18; rye flour $4 25.

The receipts of grain are light, and the market is temporarily firmer. Sales of good to prime reds at $1 10 a $1 15, and of white at $1 20. Corn in active request, with sales of several thousand bushels at 62 a 63c for yellow, and 57 a 58c for mixed. Sales of oats at 35 a 36c, and rye 70c per bushel.

Provisions in steady request. Sales of Mess Pork at $13, and Prime do at $9 87½. Beef steady. Sales of sides Bacon at 5¼ cents, and of hams do. at 7 a 9 cents per lb. Sales of Lard, in barrels, at 8½, and in kegs at 9½ a 9¾ cents per lb.

Groceries firm. Sugars in good request. Rice 3⅞ cents per lb

The Cotton market is not quite so firm, and buyers are asking a slight concession. No actual decline has yet taken place, sales too limited for a current quotation.

Whisky is steady, but not active—sales at 27½ a 28 cents per gallon.

NEWBERNE, Sept. 27.—*Turpentine*—The rivers continuing extremely low the receipts are consequently small. Last sales at $2 62½

Tar—No sale to report, would probably bring $1 50 a 1 55.

Corn—Supply moderate. Last sale at $2,-15. Has declined at the North.

Bacon—Hams 10 a 11c, assorted 8½ a 9c.

Lard—Scarce, 10 a 11c.

Freight—Scarce.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—The flour market was firmer to-day, and prices advanced 12½c per barrel upon the sales of yesterday. About 600 bls. Howard street brands sold at $5 12½, and 100 bbls at $5 18¾—holders generally asking $5 25. City Mills—Sales of 500 bbls at $5 12½, but it is generally held at $5 25. Corn meal $3 a $3 18¾. Rye flour $4 50. There is a better feeling in the grain market, and prices of both wheat and corn have improved. Sales to-day of several thousand bushels good to prime red wheat at 1 05 a $1 08; some very prime lots brought $1 10; white 1 12 a $1-15, with sales; family flour white 1 15 a $1,-19. Corn is firm, with sales of white at 54 a 55c, and yellow at 60 a 62 for Maryland and Pennsylvania. Oats 28 a 30c. Rye 70 cents per bushel. Provisions remain steady, and a fair business doing. Groceries steady.

FOREIGN MARKETS—PER ACADIA.

Willmer & Smith's *European Times*, of the 8th inst., says that Turpentine in Liverpool continues in regular demand. 700 bbls of fair quality sold at 8s 4d to 8s 9d per cwt.—No sales reported in Tar. American Rosin much sought for; 2000 bbls have been sold at 3s 6d to 4s for common, and 4s 6d to 6s for Amber. Rice—200 tcs Carolina sold at 20s to 23s 6d.

In London same date, American Tar is quoted steady at 13s 6d to 14s. The market for Spirits Turpentine reported as having a very firm tone—American firmly held at 4s, but no sales. In rough Turpentine only small sales have been made, but prices are firm at 8s 6d to 9s per bbl. Rosin is firm at 3s to 3s 3d for common American. Rice—Carolina, town-dressed, 28s to 32; other qualities American 23s to 26s.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Sept 22—Schr Alcyona, *Myers*, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.
23—Brig Catharine Nichols, Nichols, Boston, to J Hathaway & Son.
Schr Abagail Haynes, Collins, Boston, to *Barry*, Bryant & Co.
Schr James G. King, Kitchen, New York, to W O Jeffreys.
Schr Jack Downing, Parker, Little River, to A Martin.
13—Brig Belle, Williams, New York, to G W Davis.
Schr *Margaret Jane*, Davis, Hyde county, N C to DeRosset, Brown & Co.
25—Fr Barque L'Aigle, Seignett, New York, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Brig E Townsend, Koons, New York, to Harriss & Russell.
Schr Richmond, Seavy, Boston, to Potter & Kidder.
Schr Patron, Neal, Hyde county, N C, to G P & R H Grant
Schr John Potts Brown, Crockett, Philadelphia, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Schr Mary Eliza, McCumber, Shallotte, to DeRosset, Brown & Co
Schr Alaric, Williams, New York, to R W Brown.
Schr Carolina, Hubbard, *Baltimore*, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Schr Harrison Price, *Beaston*, New York, to E J Lutterloh & Co.
Schr Royal Purple, Price, Lockwood's Folly, to Master.
Brig Helen, Stilphen, Boston, to Samuel Berry & Sons
28—Schr Marion, Johnson, Little River, to G W Davis.

CLEARED.

Sept 21—Schr Royal Purple, Sawage, Shallotte, by Master.
22—Brig Yankee, Rich, Boston, by G W Davis.
Brig David Duffell, Goldsmith, New York, by do.
Brig Col. Tayloe, Fidler, St. Thomas, by Barry, Bryant & Co.
Schr Harvest, Rice, Boston, by S Berry & Sons.
23—Schr Virginia, Heron, by Harriss & Russell.
25—Schr S Morris Waln, Beaston, Philadelphia, by E J Lutterloh.
Schr R W Brown, Jones, New York, by R W Brown.
26—Schr Elouise, Smith, New York, by E J Lutterloh.

Brig Genius, Tacklebury, which left hence on 15th inst. for Tobago, put back to Smithville on Sunday, having lost the 1st mate (James Alden, of Newburyport, Mass.) on the 18th, and with second mate and steward sick. Put back to obtain more men.

Barque Aurora, Willoughby, from this port for Boston, laden with Lumber, was driven ashore on Norwalk Island, L I Sound, during a blow on the night of the 17th, in consequence of her chains parting. Cargo will be saved; vessel will probably be lost.

27—Schr Jack Downing, Parker, New River, by A Martin.
28—Schr Oriental, Chase, Boston, by Potter & Kidder.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A small dwelling House, on Walnut street, east of the Methodist Church, suitable for a small family. Apply to A. SHERWOOD.

Sept 29, 1848—[3-tf]

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Just received, a large and fresh supply of Farr's Sulphate of Quinine. For sale by WM H LIPPITT.

s29

NOTICE.

Will be sold, on the 17th day of October, at the late residence of GEORGE F. KORNEGAY, deceased, in the town of Wilmington, all the perishable property belonging to said estate, consisting of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, and other personal property, upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

At the same time will be hired out, three Negroes, until the first of January next.

MARY E. KORNEGAY, Adm'x.

Sept 29, 1848—[3-tds

MOODY B. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Has located in the town of Wilmington, N. C., and may be found at his office, opposite the Court-house.

M. B. S. will also practice in the Courts of Brunswick and Duplin Counties.

Sept 29, 1848—[3-tf

W. L. SMITH,

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF SANDFORD & SMITH,)

AUCTIONEER AND *COMMISSION MERCHANT,*

WILMINGTON, N. C.

STORE on North Water Street, Parsley's block.

September 29, 1848

TO CONTRACTORS.

The Commissioners for contracting for building a Court-house and Jail in the town of Goldsborough, in the county of Wayne, will receive plans for a Court-house and Jail, accompanied with estimates for building the same, including materials of every description therefor.

The Court-house to be 70 feet, or thereabouts, in length, and about 45 feet in width, two stories high, the lower story to have an ante-room or vestibule across the front end, with two pair of stairs leading into a corresponding room or rooms above; a passage leading from the vestibule through the whole length of the building, with three rooms for offices on each side. The second story to contain the court-room and rooms for the petit jury; the building to be of brick, with a rock foundation, if practicable, and the roof to be covered with tin, galvanized iron, or some substitute therefor, to make the building fire-proof.

The Jail to be about 32 feet by 26, with two good rooms on the lower floor for debtors, and two dungeons and a petty larceny room on the second floor, the outer wall to be built of brick, with square timber, and iron for the inner walls of the prisons, to be covered in like manner with the Court-house so as to be fire-proof on the outerside.

The contracts for the Court-house and Jail will be let separate. Good clay can be had in the immediate vicinity for making brick, and it is believed that rock can be had for the foundation in about five miles from the place, immediately on the Rail Road, by which they can be brought within about 250 yards of the site.

This will be a cash job, the greater part of the money being already in hand, so that a portion of the money can be advanced from time to time as the work progresses, and the whole paid so soon as the work is approved and received by the Commissioners.

The plans and proposals will be received by the Commissioners at Goldsborough, on Monday the 13th day of November next, when they will make a selection of such plans as they may deem best; and at which time and place all persons desirous of contracting are requested to attend in person, and hand in their plans, and proposals for building. Sufficient time will be given for making their estimates on the plans which may be selected, so that the contracts can be closed during the week.

If the plan or plans selected should be those of any person or persons who should not get the contract for building, a liberal compensation will be paid for such plan or plans.

JAS. GRISWOLD, *for the Comm'rs.*

Goldsboro', Sept 29, 1848—[3-4t

NEW GOODS.

Just received per brig Belle—12 bags Rio Coffee; 10 do Laguira do; 4 bbls crushed Sugar; 1 box Loaf do; 3 bbls New Orleans Rum; 25 bags Shot, assorted; 1 bbl Peach Brandy; 10 bbls Mess Pork; 10 do Wine Vinegar; 20 do super Canal Flour; 5 kegs Goshen Butter, (splendid article;) 2 casks Cheese, (small sizes;) 14 cases Shoes assorted; Epsom Salts; Madder; Alum; Castor Oil; Indigo; Opium; Assafœtida; Aramato; Essence Peppermint; Essence Cinnamon, Moffat's Life Pills; Beckwith's Pills; Sappington's Pills; Peters' Pills; McAllister's Salve; Grey's Ointment; Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Sal Eratus; Ink, &c. &c. For sale by E. J. BERNARD.

September 29, 1848

JUST RECEIVED

Per schooner Abigal Haynes, from Boston—6 dozen jerkin pickles; 6 dozen picolillly do; 6 doz mixed do; 6 doz mangoes do; 6 doz walnuts do; 6 doz peppers do; 6 bbls gherkin do; 12 half bbls do; 1 doz John Bull sauce; 1 doz peach water; 1 doz rose do; 1 doz Worcester sauce; 1 doz white pepper; 1 doz Anchory paste; 10 doz superfine mustard; 2 doz walnut catsup; 2 doz Verdale olives; 1 doz capers; 1 doz capot; 16 doz jellies and jams; 1 dozen first quality pepper; 2 doz pepper sauce; 1 doz orange flower water; 1 doz lime juice; 1 dozen Mango pickles, in *superior oil*; 10 bbls cider vinegar; 1 doz hermetically sealed salmon, in tin cases; 6 cases Dutch herring; 8 doz fresh lobsters; 24 cases Boston crackers; Leaver knives for opening lobsters, sardines, &c. For sale low by HOWARD & PEDEN.

s29]

HOUSE TO RENT.

A comfortable Dwelling House, with out-houses, located at Strickland's depot, to rent. Apply to WM A GWYER.

FRESH GOSHEN BUTTER.

I have just received in store, 10 Tubs and Kegs of choice Goshen Butter, small packages, suitable for family use.

For sale by WM A GWYER.

FALL GOODS.

PERRIN & HARTSFIELD

Have just received from the North, a large and general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, comprising every article usually kept in a Family Grocery Store, which may be had of them in a fresh and desirable state.

Their goods have been purchased with great care, by one of the firm, (who has just returned from the North,) so as to suit the taste, fancy, and times; and they hazard nothing in assuring their old customers and the public at large, that they are able to sell as cheap as the cheapest, and as good articles as the best in market, and at as low price as any other store in the town of Wilmington.

Give them a call at their old stand on Market street, opposite the Market House.

September 29, 1848

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM B. JONES,

Has just returned from New York with a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, Wood and Willow Ware, Stone and Glass Ware, Boots and Shoes,

which he will sell low for CASH, or on a short credit to *punctual* customers.

He deems it unnecessary to go into a lengthy detail of his stock, but would merely say that he has a VARIETY, embracing a little of every thing that is usually called for.

He returns his thanks for the very liberal share of patronage bestowed on him for the last three years, and pledges himself to use every exertion to render full satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to encourage him.

☞ Any article sold and *warranted* that does not prove good, will be taken back and the money refunded.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Wilmington, Sept. 21, 1848. 2-3m.

☞ CATCH THE ROBBERS! ☜

$1000 REWARD!

The subscriber having been robbed on Saturday, the 9th of the present month, in the large Poccoson called Dover, lying partly in the counties of Jones, Craven and Lenoir, through which the public stage road runs from Kinston to Newbern, on or near the Sandy Ridge, and so severely beaten by his assailants, that they left him as dead, after filching from his pocket the sum of *Forty-Eight Hundred and Fifty Dollars*, takes this method of informing the public that he will cheerfully pay to any individual or individuals, the sum of *One Thousand Dollars*, who will apprehend the said Robbers, so that they may be confined in some public prison, and brought to justice.

R. H. BLOUNT.

Kinston, N. C., Sept. 19, 1848. 2-tf

BRIGADE ORDERS, No. 14.

Head Quarters 3d Brigade 6th Division N. C. MILITIA.

To Officers in command of the Regiments composing said Brigade:

YOU are hereby commanded to have your respective Regiments ready for review, as follows, viz:—

39th Regiment, at Smithville, Brunswick county, on Thursday, the 9th day of November next.

31st Regiment, at Kenansville, Duplin county, on Tuesday, the 14th November next.

24th Regiment, at Jacksonville, Onslow county, on Friday, the 17th November next.

30th Regiment, at Wilmington, New Hanover county, on Tuesday, the 21st November next.

The Line to be formed at 12 o'clock, precisely.

You are also commanded to call your officers together for drill, as required by law, on the day previous to each review; and after drill to assemble your commissioned officers in Court-Martial, and proceed to vote for a Major General, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major General ALEX'R MCRAE. The officers highest in command will superintend the election in their respective Regiments, and transmit a fair statement of the vote to the Brigadier General, within ten days thereafter. Staff and Cavalry Officers are entitled to a vote.

The Officers of the 24th Regiment will, at the same time, proceed to vote for some person to fill the vacancy of Colonel of said Regiment, caused by the resignation of Col. WM. FERRAND; and should any of the present Field Officers be promoted, you will proceed to elect to fill the vacancies caused thereby. The officer superintending said election will certify the vote as in the election of Major General.

The Brigadier General flatters himself with the hope of a full turn out of the Regiments under his command, as also with an improvement in every respect.

All officers, and particularly those attached to the General's Staff, will be expected to appear in uniform. By order of

L. H. MARSTELLER, Brig Gen.

WM. N. PEDEN, Aid-de-Camp.

Sept 22, 1848--[2-8t

ORDER No. 10.

Head Quarters 30th Regiment N. C. Militia.

WILMINGTON, N. C., 13th Sept., 1848.

THE commissioned and non-commissioned officers and musicians of the Upper Battalion of the 30th Regiment, are hereby ordered to appear at Long Creek, on Wednesday the 18th day of October next, for drill. The Companies composing said Battalion will parade at Long Creek on Thursday the 19th day of October next.

The Companies composing the Lower Battalion will parade at Wilmington on Thursday the 26th day of October next. Officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, and musicians, will attend at Wilmington the day previous.

Officers drill at 10 A. M.

Lines formed at 11 A. M.

Commanders of Companies will be prepared with annual returns.

Battalion Court-Martials will not be held.

ROBERT G RANKIN, Col. Com'g 30th Reg't N. C. M.

JOHN J. HEDRICK, Adj't 30th Reg't N. C. M.

Sept 15, 1848 —[1-5t

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. C. M. PRICE, respectfully informs the Ladies of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that she continues the DRESS MAKING BUSINESS, at her residence, on Fourth street, near the Odd Fellows' School, where she will be thankful for a portion of the Fall and Winter patronage.

Mrs. P. respectfully tenders her thanks to those Ladies who have heretofore so liberally patronized her—and solicits a continuance of their custom.

Sept 22, 1848

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

SAMUEL HOFFMAN, successor to N. DREY, invites his old acquaintances and the citizens generally, to the inspection of his stock of DRY GOODS, just opened at the old stand of N. DREY. Every effort will be made to please customers, both ladies and gentlemen. His stock is entirely NEW, and was bought cheap, and it will be sold at a small profit.

Ladies can be accommodated with samples of all and any kind of goods.

As he has been careful in selecting the most choice and fashionable goods, he hopes for a liberal share of the patronage of the ladies in particular.

Sept. 22, 1848. 2-tf

C. H. LIPPITT

Will open from the 1st to the 5th of October next, at his late stand, next door to Mr. Polley's, on Front-street—the store having been fitted up handsomely since the fire—the MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF DRY GOODS ever offered in the town of Wilmington.

C. H. L. is now, and has been for several weeks, devoting his whole attention to making selections in New York and Boston, with the view of offering the latest and most approved styles of SILKS, SATINS, and DRESS GOODS of FRENCH manufacture, of which, notwithstanding the scarcity of French fabrics, through the aid of a few friends, he hopes to complete his selections from some fresh arrivals expected in a few days, and display an assortment of these truly BEAUTIFUL ***English, Scotch, Irish, German and American Goods.***

His stock will be very large, and in consequence of the extraordinary low prices of these goods consequent on every production and the extreme scarcity of money, he has been able, with CASH, to make his purchases so low as to be himself astonished, and he will offer them at prices that will astonish others.

N. B. C. H. L. is having manufactured, LADIES and MISSES black silk VIZITES, richly trimmed and of the newest PARISIAN patterns. Also a few for ladies in mourning. By having them made under his own superintendence none but the best materials are used; he is also enabled to make quite a saving in their cost, and will sell them correspondingly low.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS can supply themselves from this stock, with CASH, at prices as low as they can in New York.

C. H. LIPPITT.

Wilmington, Sept. 22, 1848. 2-5t.

FRESH BEEF! MUTTON! &c. &c.

JAMES PETTEWAY, respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he will resume the BUTCHERING BUSINESS in said town on or about the 10th of October next. He takes occasion here to return his thanks to his old customers, and hopes by strict attention to the business to merit a renewal of their patronage.

He will endeavor, at all times, to keep his stalls at the new Market-house supplied with the best of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON, and PORK.

Drovers will find it to their interest to call on him before disposing of their stock.

Sept. 22, 1848. 2-tf

TO TIMBER AND LUMBER MAKERS.

The undersigned having been appointed INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to them in the above line.

THOS H. ASHE.
W. H. LASPEYRE.

N. B. Thos. H. Ashe will be happy to attend to the business of his former customers, as of old.

Sept. 22, 1848. 2-6m

Fayetteville Observer till 1st January next.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

20 kegs of prime Goshen Butter; 20 boxes do Cheese. For sale by M. CRONLY.

s22

CORDAGE AND DUCK.

Manella Rope, all sizes Bolt Rope, Wermin, Huslee, Marlin, Spun Yarn and Cotton Cordage. Duck from 2 to 10. Ship Stores put up with despatch, and low, at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

s22

DAILY EXPECTED,

From Boston, W. Underwood & Co's Pickles, Preserves, Catsups, Oils, Fish, and everything in the eatable way. HOWARD & PEDEN.

SUGARS.

10 bbls Woolsey and Woolsey's crushed; 10 do. Powdered; 10 do. St. Croix; 30 do. Porto Rico. For sale by M. CRONLY.

s22

FRESH ARRIVALS.

The undersigned have just received and have opened, a splendid and full stock of GROCERIES and SHIP STORES, for family use, and for Masters of Vessels. Their stock being selected by one of the firm, they feel assured that it is equal, if not superior, both as to quality and variety, to any offering in this market. They have it so arranged as to receive by the regular packets from the Northern Cities, fresh supplies, so that their stock at all times will be full and complete with all articles in their line. Their assortment consists in part as follows:—

Coffee and Sugars—Rio, Laguira, St. Domingo and Java Coffee; Porto Rico, St. Croix, and Clarified Sugar; Woolsey & Woolsey's Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar. *Teas*—Of all varieties, Gunpowder, Imperial, and Black Tea. *Fulton Market Beef*—Smoked Beef, Smoked Tongues, Pickled do.; barrels and half bbls Flour; Colgate's Soap, No. 1, pale; and very superior Sperm, Adamantine, and mould Candles. *Salt*—In every variety, barrels, boxes, bags, sacks, and per bushel. *Spices*—Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Cloves, Cassia, Nutmegs, Mace, and all varieties of ground. *Cheese*—English dairy, Pine Apple, and Common Cheese. *Ship Bread and Crackers*—Pilot, navy, butter, sugar, lemon, soda, and water crackers; Boston crackers. *Oils*—Best quality Sperm oil; refined Elephant oil; Castor oil; Olive oil, in bottles; Bettie's Fish oil. *Fish*—Salmon, in barrels, half barrels, and kits; Mackerel, in barrels, half barrels, and kits; Codfish, Smoked Herring, Sardines, and a great variety of fish pressed in Tin Cans. *Liquors and Wines*—Apple Brandy, Gin, Rum, Brandy, Monongahela Whiskey, Old Nick, Vintage 1806; Madeira Wine, Sicily and Port Wine, Malaga and Scuppernong, Claret and Champaigne, all of which is very superior. *Nuts*—Filberts, Brazil do., Almonds, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Shell Barks, &c., Lemons, Raisins, in whole, half, and quarter boxes, Currants, Prunes, Tamerinds. *Crockery*—Plates, Cups and Saucers, Pitchers, Basins and Bowls, Mugs, Jugs, Demijohns, Tumblers, Decanters, Flasks, Lamps, Ship Lanterns in every variety. *Tobacco*—Manufactured Tobacco from the best factories in Virginia, fine cut chewing and smoking Tobacco, Snuff, &c. *Segars*—Regalia, Cenonies, Trabucos, La Norma, Dos Fames, Le Celebrada, Prensados, Ninerva, Panatella, Principe, Empress, Colorado, and all varieties, very low. *Hardware*—Cutlery, Coopers' Tools, Carpenters' Tools; Guns, Axes, Nails, &c. *Dry Goods*—Negro Clothes, Blankets, Hats, Caps, &c.; Oil clothing and ready made clothing, for Seamen, very superior and in great variety; Sheaths and Belts; Palms, Sheath Knives, Seamen's Chests, &c. For sale low at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

s22

WAGON YARD.

The subscriber has established, at the foot of Gallows hill, near the town of Wilmington, on the Newbern road, a large and comfortable WAGON YARD, and other conveniences for marketmen. His charges are as follows:—

Carts, per night,	20 cents.
Waggon, do	40 "
Man and horse, per night,	12½ "

His Lot is large, and has a stream of water running through it, which makes it very convenient for slaughtering hogs, for which business he will be prepared at any time.

MILES COSTIN.

September 22, 1848--[2-tf

NOTICE.

B. SHERMAN would inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE work, both in making and repairing. He has now on hand, a number of new CARTS and DRAYS, made in the best manner. He is also prepared to have all kinds of Blacksmith work done, in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

☞ Shop near Messrs. HALL & ARMSTRONG'S Distillery.

September 22, 1848--[2-tf

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration, at the September Term, 1848, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of New Hanover, upon all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of GEORGE F. KORNEGAY, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

MARY E. KORNEGAY, Adm'x.

Sept'r 22, 1848--[2-6t

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration at the September Term, 1848, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of New Hanover, upon all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credit of SAMUEL R. JOHNSON, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

G. S. GILLESPIE, Adm'r.

Sept 22, 1848--[2-tf

NEW YORK Furniture Warehouse!

FRONT STREET, NEAR MARKET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the public to his extensive assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, which for beauty or workmanship, he will guarantee to be *superior* to any ever yet brought to the Southern Market, and at the most *reasonable prices.*—Among his stock can always be found:—

Marble and plain top Bureaus,
Egyptian and White Marble top Centre Tables,
Marble top Washstands,
Wardrobes and Sideboards,
Sofas, Divans, and Couches,
French Bedsteads,
High and low post Maple Bedsteads,
Windlass and Trunnel Bedsteads,
Walnut and Mahogany stuffed Rockers,
Walnut and Mahogany Parlor Chairs,
Writing Desks of every description,
Ladies Work Tables, Quartette Tables,
Ladies Sewing Chairs,
Cane and Wood Seat Nursing Chairs,
Mahogany Dining and Tea Tables,
Common Walnut and Cherry Tables,
Night Cabinets and sick Chairs,
Portable Writing Desks,
Ladies Work Boxes,
Cribs, Cradles, and Children's Chairs,
Butlers, Trays, and Towel Racks,
Settees, cane and wood seats,
Office Chairs and Cushions,
Large cane back Rockers,
Cane and wood seat Stools of every size,
Maple Chairs of every description,
Common Chairs in any quantity,
Looking Glasses, Cotts, Mattresses, and Pillows, &c &c.

F. CLARK.

Any article of furniture manufactured at short notice.

☞ Furniture packed safely for transportation.

May 19, 1848—[28-6mis

LANDING THIS DAY,

Cases table salt; do starch; do ground pepper; do mustard; reams wrapping paper of all sizes.—For sale by M. CRONLY.

s22]

FLOUR.

30 barrels Canal Flour; 20 do extra do; 10 half bbls do. For sale by M. CRONLY.

SOAP.

100 boxes Colgate's Pale and No. 1 Soap. For sale by M. CRONLY.

s22]

SHOES

From Boston, Kip Brogans, large heavy Brogans, Boots, Galters, Slippers, &c. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

s22

JUST RECEIVED,

A few cases of BOOTS and SHOES. For sale by GRAY & JONES.

Sept 22, 1848—[2 3t

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, September 25, 1848.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R. will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.

☞MR. JOSIAH JOHNSON, Post-master at Clinton, is authorized to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

Dr. J. B. SEAVY is our authorized agent, and will receipt for any moneys due us in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

THE STATE OF PARTIES IN N. YORK.

We commend to the careful perusal of *all* our readers, the following letter from a correspondent of the Charleston Mercury. We think it gives a graphic and true account of the state of parties in the great Empire State:

Extract of a letter from a Charleston gentleman at the North, dated

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1848.

You ask the state of politics. Here are three parties; one the old Democratic party, under the title of Hunkers. This party maintains the *ancient* faith, and adheres to the Constitution. It agrees with Mr. Polk that, however false in principle, the ordinance of '87 would be simply imperative in Oregon—and his protest renders his approval harmless. The whole Territory is north of the line accepted by the South. But this party will unite with the Democrats of the South in a satisfactory settlement or division of the new Territories. The second party is the Whig party proper—Old Federalists, High Tariff, United States Bank party—respectable for numbers and talents. The *tertium quid*—the third party—is the very dregs of all parties. They were collected in the common sewer at Buffalo. Each of the respectable parties contributed a leader—Van Buren from the Democrats, and Adams from the Whigs. This party, from its leaders, has been baptised the "*Cabbage and Codfish party.*" To this mele the negroes and their Abolition friends have hitched on. It is the luckiest thing for both the legitimate parties that there is such an outlet for these malcontents, especially for the South, as the more these outcasts abuse the South, the more the Democrats come to the defence, and thus the true doctrines are maintained This piebald party cannot poll a single electoral vote. The people believe them a political banditti, and Mr. Van Buren an outlaw, full of spite and venom. The candidates are thus. The Old State Rights Democrats adhere to Cass as the representative of the party. Until lately Gen. Taylor was called the Whig candidate. But his nomination always was a sore thing to the Whigs. They believed him ignorant, and thought obstinacy might be what he would think firmness, and that a Whig administration could not control him. Here, as elsewhere, his private letters have been the most important. They have assured such men as Webster, Lawrence, and the like, that Taylor will let Congress have its own way as to reviving the odious tariff of '42; and Webster has already hinted at some great change in the *fiscal system*—in fact the United States Bank. As to free soil, no one here questions that Taylor and Fillmore agree that slavery is an evil, and ought not to be extended, although both will maintain that they must sustain the States in their present integrity as to slavery. This it was that made Taylor's acceptance of the Charleston nomination so obnoxious. The friends of Fillmore say, we can prove that Taylor thinks exactly as Fillmore does on the slavery question, and yet he consents to part company with his yokefellow on the Whig ticket. They now denounce Taylor as a two-faced old man; so tickled at the idea of being President, that he is willing to get any votes that offer, totally regardless of principles, of which he boasts he has but one—that he thinks as Henry Clay does. This double dealing and contempt of the people, by keeping dark on all the vital question of the day, is what the high-minded, honorable Whigs object to, and say if he is but the *shadow* of Henry Clay, why not have the substance himself. So palpably weak and vain an old man may make a fool of himself, but don't let him make a fool of the Whig party too, and the game is up. A meeting was held in New York, and Willis Hall, a distinguished Whig, gave a rousing harange. The flame is spreading: New Jersey is up; and a circular is spreading, calling on all good Whigs, if they are to be beaten, to fall under their own flag, and not to be beaten and disgraced too. Now, then, there are four nags up to the *starting post*. Clay pushes Taylor; Van Buren, like a true fox, will depend upon crossing the track; Cass will, in all this scuffle, beat, if not distance the field. And God grant he may, say I, and so will say every friend to the South. Under him the free soil heresy will droop and wither. The true opponents of his administration will be the Whigs on true national questions. Yours, &c. D.

WHIG TESTIMONY.

It is said that it is but fair, when speaking of a man, that you should give the opinions of his friends as well as of his enemies. Below we give the opinions of two friends of MILLARD FILLMORE—two of the most distinguished whigs in the Union. It will be seen by the reader, that his *friends*, as well as his enemies, prove him to be hostile to the South:

From Hon. Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts.

"Associated with Gen. Taylor in the nominations by the Convention, (at Philadelphia, says Mr. L.,) is the name of Mr. Fillmore, as the candidate for the Vice Presidency. Need I recommend him to your confidence and support? *If there be a man worthy of confidence in this community, a man whose sympathies are altogether yours in the northern and free States, it is the candidate for the Vice Presidency, Millard Fillmore.* I know him well. I know him personally. I have served in Congress of the United States with him. I know his unflinching, fearless course."

Opinion of Mr. Charles Hudson, a particular friend of Millard Fillmore, on the Abolition principles of the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency.

"Another consideration has weight in my mind. The Northern States have a majority in the House of Representatives, but the Senate is equally divided; there being fifteen free and fifteen slave States *If the line should be drawn on the question of slave extension, and the Senate should divide on geographical lines, the casting vote must be given by the Vice President.* THE VIEWS OF MR. FILLMORE ARE WELL KNOWN ON THIS SUBJECT. HE IS A NORTHERN MAN IN THE HIGHEST AND BEST SENSE OF THE TERM."

Whig Platform, as laid down by Gen. Taylor.—*First.* Approbation of early marriages, and of course opposition to old bachelorism. This excludes the three whig representatives to the Legislature from Louisville. They are out of the Taylor fraternity.

Second. Opposition to party candidates.—This makes terrible havoc with the whig party, particularly with Mr. Clay.

Third Decided opposition to the payment of $7 20 postage on whig letters containing notices of whig nominations, and congratulation upon the "SAME."

Fourth. Decidedly in favor of non-committalism as the best policy in war—thinks the same strategy should be employed in politics—wonders it has not been employed before. It has proved so successful against public enemies, that it ought to be adopted against political opponents.

Fifth. Most decided opposition to resigning a fat office, with emoluments of five or six thousand per annum, merely because he is a whig candidate for the Presidency. On this point his determination is "*immutable.*"

Sixth. Decidedly in favor of being considered a party candidate by the whigs, and a no-party candidate by democrats.—*Lou. Dem.*

BOTTS ON TAYLOR, AGAIN.

In our last paper, we gave the letter of John Minor Botts to the New York Clay Committee. Since the issuing of that paper, we have read another letter from the pen of that distinguished Whig, written since the publication of Gen. Taylor's Allison Letter, No. 2. We have not space for the whole of this second letter, but give below an extract, which cannot but be read with interest, as well by Whigs as Democrats; particularly that part of it which relates to Gen. Taylor and the Wilmot Proviso:—

Now, in regard to the Allison letter No. 2, which I have read since the above was written, I am free to confess that the opinions therein expressed, and the positions adopted, no matter at whose suggestion, are more satisfactory to me than any other that has preceded it; and if this had been the only one, it would have been entirely so. If what Gen'l Taylor means to say is, what I infer from this letter he does say, that when he said he was "not an ultra whig," and "would not be the exponent of any party principles," and "would not be the candidate of any party," and "would accept no party nomination," and "would look to no party doctrines as the rule of his action," and would "express no opinions on any political subject," and "that the people must take him on their own responsibility," and "that he would as soon accept a nomination from the democrats as the whigs," and "that he would only accept a nomination of the spontaneous and unanimous voice of the whole people," and "that he would look to the constitution, (which all Presidents are sworn to do,) and not to the views of either of the great parties of the country, as his guide"—if by all this he only meant to say what he now says he did mean, that he was not a party candidate in that straitened and sectarian sense that would prevent his being the President of the whole people, and that he would not be fettered down with pledges that were to be an iron rule of action, *in despite of all contingencies*, and that he would not be required to lay violent hands *indiscriminately on all public officers, good or bad*, who might differ with him in opinion, and that he would not force Congress, by the coercion of the veto power, *to pass laws to suit him, or none at all*,—then I must say he has written a great many letters to very little purpose, because nobody expected or required it of him; he cannot blame me or anybody else for not understanding what he meant. I never should have guessed it; for, to my mind, his letters have borne a very different reading. That is certainly not what I should have understood as "an ultra whig" to mean. I should think any man who *would* give such pledges was nearer an ultra DEMOCRAT than an ultra WHIG, and nearer an ULTRA FOOL than either; and no man in his senses would either give them himself or require them of another. When he spoke of an ultra whig, I naturally concluded *that he had reference to some one or more* measures or principles of the whig party; and I never understood that any of these were.

The truth is, and it cannot be disguised, that Gen. Taylor has had bad advisers. If he had relied on the great whig party and struck for the whig vote only, and not "spread his net to catch birds of every feather," he would have been elected without difficulty or doubt. There would then have been no disposition to bring Mr. Clay forward in the first instance, and still less to have opposed his election after he was nominated; and if he is not elected now, he has nobody to blame but himself and those by whose advice he has been governed. But whether—in the language of the French people to Louis Phillippe—"IT HAS COME TOO LATE," is a question yet to be solved. I apprehend it has.

But why are we left in the dark upon any other subject? Why are we not permitted to know what are Gen. Taylor's views of the Wilmot proviso? It is very evident that every press and every man at the north that supports Gen. Taylor, does it on the ground that he will not, *and is pledged not*, to veto that measure. Mr. Webster, Mr. Ashmun, Mr. Corwin, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Truman Smith, Thaddeus Stevens, Mr. Caleb Smith, (who has repeated, in his speech in Cincinnati, that he was assured by the Hon. William Ballard Preston, of Virginia, that he would not veto it, and that he would be sustained in the South if he signed it,) all take that ground; while it is equally certain that at the south he is as generally and universally sustained on the ground that he is a southern man, a slaveholder, and that he will veto it. Now I say, in this case, both sections of the country cannot be right, and one or the other must be cheated; and the only way to avoid it is for Gen'l Taylor to say what he will do. The people are entitled to know it before they vote. I think, perhaps too much importance is attached to this question, both north and south; but that is their business. If it is of half the importance that they ascribe to it, the fact ought to be known. * * * * *

Ever since the Buffalo Convention I have been satisfied that the election would unavoidably go to the House. If it should, does any reasonable man calculate on the election of Gen. Taylor? I suppose not one; but if we can get Mr. Clay before the House, I believe he could be elected. Why? Because we have already twelve States represented by a majority of whigs, which of itself is not sufficient to elect him; but while there is not a Cass man or a Van Buren man that would, under any circumstances, vote for Gen. Taylor, I believe there is hardly one of either that would not vote for Mr. Clay to defeat the other.

HON. FRANCIS W. PICKENS.

This talented and distinguished son of South Carolina, having been on a visit to this place with his family, left here on Friday last, for his home in Edegefield District As much interest has been felt lately in the course of South Carolina on the Presidential election, the following letter from Mr. Pickens in reply to an invitation to address the Democratic Association in this place, will be read with interest. We have been assured by several intelligent gentlemen from the up country of South Carolina, that the people of that State are breaking away from the position of neutrality sought to be imposed upon them by some of their politicians, and that the State is perfectly secure for CASS and BUTLER.

Athens (Ga.) Banner.

ATHENS, September 7, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: I received your invitation to address a Democratic meeting next Saturday evening. I am this far on my way from the Springs on account of the health of Mrs. Pickens, and regret that we are obliged to leave in the morning for home. I have had no part in public matters for more than two years, but confess I feel deep interest in the cause you are engaged in. All the cherished principles of our party are at stake in the issues now pending. It is idle to suppose that the success of Gen. Taylor, in the present contest, does not involve the triumph of the leading measures of the Whig or Federal party. Once place the nominee of their party in power, with his little political experience, and we shall have to battle over again the same principles and the same measures that they urged at the extra session of 1842, when they had a temporary ascendancy. If we have achieved any thing by defeating a United States Bank—a stupendous system of the distribution of public funds, and Internal Improvements—if we have gained anything by the triumphs of free trade and the annexation of Texas, then let us hold on to these achievements and these triumphs of the Democratic party, and yield no position, not even an outpost, to our bitter opponents, under their insidious approaches, with the unmanly cry of "*no party, but the people's candidate*"

How any man, whose destiny is cast in the weaker portion of the confederacy, can ever give his support to a candidate who openly offers, if elected, to suspend the veto power upon all questions in which we have a vital interest, and upon which the majority may be against us, is to me a matter of the utmost astonishment.

The present administration have done their duty faithfully to the country, and I sincerely hope their power and their principles may be transmitted by a triumphant majority to those who profess the same principles and stand pledged to carry out the same measures.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, F. W. PICKENS.

To Col. H. Holsey, Blanton Hill, Esq., and Jacob Phinizy, Esq.

☞Several inaccuracies having appeared in the following table, as copied from the Raleigh *Register* of the 13th instant, we re-publish it, corrected from the Raleigh *Standard*:—

NORTH-CAROLINA ELECTION.

Governor's Vote.—Official.

Counties.	1844. Hoke	1844. Gra'm	1848. Reid.	1848. Manly
Anson,	506	1073	400	1049
Ashe,	499	561	782	551
Alexander, (a)	000	000		
Beaufort,	489	887	512	857
Bertie,	409	507	370	524
Bladen,	499	271	516	281
Brunswick,	311	335	194	301
Buncombe,	496	875	644	921
Burke,	309	1263	396	1299
Cabarrus,	477	751	377	743
Caldwell,	260	544	138	589
Camden,	94	518	80	489
Carteret,	332	454	365	407
Caswell,	1088	277	1081	263
Chatham,	794	1153	781	935
Catawba, (b)	000	000		
Cherokee,	241	383	217	582
Chowan,	188	286	228	293
Cleveland,	720	336	727	421
Columbus,	342	180	440	174
Craven,	622	681	730	742
Cumberland,	1070	603	1023	578
Currituck,	485	137	583	177
Davidson,	658	911	669	1096
Davie,	354	508	391	542
Duplin,	866	246	921	218
Edgecombe,	1410	118	1406	104
Franklin,	710	361	673	319
Gates,	381	359	390	371
Greene,	199	253	315	207
Granville,	985	976	946	1016
Guilford,	463	1920	442	1567
Halifax,	378	569	507	601
Haywood,	328	370	430	412
Henderson,	206	565	227	656
Hertford,	269	308	173	330
Hyde,	189	401	298	469
Iredell,	379	1527	458	1376
Johnston,	586	639	814	720
Jones,	153	195	181	215
Lenoir,	356	198	455	196
Lincoln,	1773	911	1877	832
Macon,	285	371	352	451
Martin,	523	316	557	339
McDowell. (c)	000	000		
Mecklenburg,	1242	808	1068	698
Moore,	513	584	556	544
Montgomery,	107	586	86	609
Nash,	796	70	887	106
New Hanover,	1101	283	1015	275
Northampton,	362	514	500	512
Onslow,	553	178	663	176
Orange,	1555	1756	1726	1714
Pasquotank,	177	593	176	471
Perquimans,	217	366	265	366
Person,	622	287	578	360
Pitt,	441	697	571	589
Polk, (d)	000	000		
Randolph,	318	1082	313	1199
Richmond,	113	678	68	545
Robeson,	599	559	623	581
Rockingham,	981	449	968	340
Rowan,	736	809	696	827
Rutherford,	435	1402	439	1265
Sampson,	727	461	692	530
Stanly,	81	541	26	746
Stokes,	1165	1105	1223	1003
Surry,	1023	1032	1226	1090
Tyrrel,	137	311	106	336
Union. (e)	000	000		
Wake,	1271	1073	1293	991
Warren,	716	127	630	172
Washington,	136	368	182	358
Wayne,	846	217	1097	264
Wilkes,	167	1333	309	1299
Yancey,	615	310	634	357
	39433	42586	41682	42536
		35433		41682
		3153		854

NOTE.—Alexander (a) counted with Iredell; Catawba (b) with Lincoln; McDowell (c) with Burke; Polk (d) with Rutherford; Union (e) with Anson and Mecklenburg.

HON. THOMAS CORWIN.

This gentleman, who expressed in the Senate of the United States the most demoniac feelings in regard to our brave soldiers while engaged in the war with Mexico—encouraging that deluded people to welcome General Taylor and his entire army "with bloody hands and a hospitable grave," is now engaged travelling through Ohio, making speeches in favor of General Taylor for the Presidency. On the 26th of last month, he addressed the people of Wilmington, in that State, a sketch of which is given in the Cincinnati Chronicle. It shows the ground which Mr. Corwin occupies in relation to the Presidential question. The speech is copied and endorsed by the Philadelphia Gazette, which commends it especially to the free soil independents. We transfer certain extracts from it to our columns, for the especial benefit of *Southern Whigs*, and we earnestly invite their dispassionate attention:—

"He denied in the outset that the old party issues were thrown aside. The protective policy, internal improvements, opposition to war and the conquest of foreign territories, were questions, in the success of which every true whig was deeply interested, and for which he should never cease to battle.

"As to the questions of the Tariff and Internal Improvements, Gen. Taylor was pledged *not* to veto them, as well as *all other questions of domestic policy—the Wilmot Proviso, or any other measure that the people, through their representatives, may demand.* Cass is already pledged to veto these measures—the latter, by a recent avowal through the columns of the Washington Union, and the former, by his endorsement of the administration of Polk. The difference, said Mr. Corwin, between Gen. Taylor and Gen. Cass is, that the former goes to the Constitution for advice, whilst the latter, true to the instincts of party, goes to the Baltimore Convention!

"Mr. Corwin contended that the only power the President had over the people, was where he could use the veto. Strip him of that power, or elect a man who is opposed to the use of it, and the people can have just such laws enacted as they want.

"Mr Corwin made an earnest and eloquent appeal to the Abolitionists. He besought them not to commit the same act of folly which they did in 1844, by which Texas was brought into the Union, with a provision in its constitution granting perpetual slavery in its borders. What do they expect to gain, he asked, by their present course? Those were not the Whigs opposed to the further extension of slavery! Was there a Whig in the Northern States who was opposed to Free Soil? If there was, he must have exceedingly long *ears* Look at the votes of the Whigs in Congress on the Oregon bill. Every Whig member from the free States not only voted for the bill, but labored night and day for its passage. What better Free Soil party do the Abolitionists want than the Whig party? If they expected to prevent the further extension of slavery, they had chosen a most strange and singular mode of effecting so desirable an object, by voting for Mr. Van Buren, and arraying themselves against the Whig party."

PLEDGES *vs.* PRINCIPLES.—General Taylor says he will "make no pledges" Very well, General, do as you please about that, *but give us your opinions.* You said you would do that "at the end of the war"—and why is your promise to your countrymen unredeemed? *Is this* the man "who asks no favors and shrinks from no responsibility?"

A good hit.—We publish the following letter with pleasure. As we do not exchange with the Palo Alto we do not know whether our correspondent's letter has graced the columns of that martial sheet.—*Sav. Georgian.*

"SILVERTON, (S. C.,) Sept. 1, 1848.

"*To the Editor of the Palo Alto:*

"DEAR SIR: Your paper has been sent to me by yourself, or some one else. If sent gratuitously, I am obliged to thank you, or them for the kindness; but at the same time must inform you that I do not want it.

"I am opposed to the election of Gen. Taylor as the President of the United States. I believe him when he says he is unqualified for the office. To this objection it has been said, that he would select an able body of advisers, (Secretaries or Clerks of Departments, *Whigs*, of course, I suppose.) Why, sir, if the old man is not to be Boss *himself*, why not select *one* of the aforesaid Clerks to administer the government *at once*, and not have a Major General in *petticoats* as the nominal Executive—like old England, who has a *woman* in the same capacity. I think *all* such HEADS may be *safely* dispensed with—especially in our Republic.

"Respectfully, yours."

AN IMMENSE BED OF GOLD, one hundred miles in extent, has been discovered in California, on American Fork and Feather rivers, tributaries to the Sacrimento, near Monterey. Mr. Colton, the alcalde of Monterey, states that the gold is found in the sand in grains resembling squirrel shot, flattened out. Some grains weigh an ounce each. It is got by washing out the sand in any vessel from a tea saucer to a warming pan. A person can gather an ounce or two, and some even a hundred dollars' worth. Two thousand whites and as many Indians are on the ground. All the American settlements are deserted and farming nearly suspended.—The women only remain in the settlement.—Sailors and captains desert the ships to go to the gold region, and laborers refuse $10 a day to work on the farms. Mr. Colton says:

"One man who resides next door to me, gathered five hundred dollars worth in six days. He has one lump which weighs over an ounce. A trough such as you feed pigs in will bring in the gold region fifty dollars. Put a piece of sheet iron, punched with holes on it, and it will bring a hundred. My friend J. R. paid sixteen dollars for a little basket, and his companion gave twenty for a chamber pot—all to wash out the gold in."

More than twenty thousand dollars worth had been collected. Gov. Mason and his aid had gone to the district, which is five days' journey from Monterey. "The natives have gone for gold, the sailors have run from the ships, and the soldiers from their camps, for the same purpose. The last vessel that left the coast was obliged to ship an entire new crew and pay each $50 a month. No one can be hired to dig gold short of sixteen or twenty dollars a day; he prefers working on his own hook; he may make less than that, but he has a chance of making much more. There flour is worth $32 per bbl.; 15 lbs. of Boston crackers, in tin boxes, $10 a box; a cotton shirt $10; boards $500 per 100 feet. A carpenter can get $100 per day. Mr. L. paid for a common cradle trough, 12 feet by 3 wide, to wash gold earth in, $150; less than a day's work to make it."

SULPH. OF QUININE.

Just received, a large and fresh supply of FARR'S SULPH. OF QUININE. Also, always on hand, supplies of

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c ,

consisting of castor oil, epsom salts, scielitz and soda powders, ca. tartar, bi. carb, soda ipecac, rubarb, Dorns' powder, calomel, blue mass morphine, veratrim, piperine, citrate of iron & quinine, phychnine, iodides of mercury, sulphur, arsenic, oxide of silver, chlor. zinc, elaterium, di arsenite of quinine, syr. iodide of iron, white lead, pure ext. and No. one linseed and train oil, venetian red, Spanish brown, whiting, red and black lead, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Physicians' orders promptly attended to.

For sale low, wholesale and retail, by

W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

[Sept. 1.]

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers to dispose of the following property, in and near Wilmington:

House and lot, my late residence on Orange street, on which are two convenient and comfortable dwellings, with the necessary out buildings. The whole property may be divided to suit purchasers.

100 Acres of Rice land opposite the town, on Eagle's Island. Summer residence on Wrightsville Sound. My interest in about 40 acres of land on the N. East river, immediately above the town, as also my undivided interest in the distillery of Jewett & Co. 50 Shares of the capital Stock of the Wilmington & R. R. R. Co. A Pew eligibly situated in the Episcopal Church.

The above property will be sold on accommodating terms. If not disposed of previous to the 1st September, the dwelling will be rented for one year from the 1st day of October. For further particulars refer to W. B. Giles or O. G. Parsley.

Aug. 18.—[49-7t] R. BRADLEY.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,
First Door in R. W. Brown's New Buildings, on Front Street, a few Doors from Market Street.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS.

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Men's silk shirts;
Pilot and Beaver do	do Gansey's over-shirts
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;	do net shirts & drawers
Blue, black and gray Sattinetts,	do Saxony Wool shirts and drawers;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,	Superfine bed Blankets;
Linseys and Kerseys;	Negro do do
	Horse do do
Bl'k satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
Cravats and Scarfs;	Table & birdeye Diapers;
White, red, and yellow	8-4 brown damask do
Flannel, a large supply;	8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Rough and Ready Coats;	Cotton & Russia diapers;
Sack and Over do	A large supply of Looking Glasses;
Irish Linen & Lawns;	
Carpeting, a large supply;	

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain & plaid bl'k Silks;	Black silk and worsted Fringe;
Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;	Colored silk do
Plaid Tarton's do	Silk and thread Buttons for Ladies dresses;
Cashmere de Cosse;	
do de Lane;	Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
Bombazine, large supply;	Linen Cambric hdkfs;
French Robes;	Swiss, Mull and Book Muslin;
do Habbits;	
do Collars;	Plaid & striped do
Worked Fronts;	Jaconet and Cambric
Plain and plaid Alpacca;	Ladies col'd Kid Gloves,
Blue and figured do	do do silk do
Silk Warp do	Ladies superfine colored Cashmere Hose;
Large superfine Thibet Shawls;	do black do do
do woolen net do	do do worsted do
do Saxony woolen do	Black & white English silk Hose;
do waffle do	
Black Merino do	do raw do
Ladies Hoods;	Children's worsted boots;
Children's do	Black, white, and colored Cotton Hose;
do Polka Coats;	
Muslin Skirts;	Misses' colored do;

1200 yards of Carpeting; 40 cases Boots and Shoes; 250 Umbrellas; which will be sold *very cheap.*

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices.*

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.

JOHN KYLE & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept 15, 1848—3-y

CIDER VINEGAR.

20 barrels Cider Vinegar. For sale by

s22 M. CRONLY.

PUBLIC LAND SALES.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of Florida, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at Newnansville, commencing on Monday the ninth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

South of the base line, and east of the principal meridian.

The fraction of township seven, situated east of the Suwannee river, (except *Sections* one, eleven and twelve,) and the fraction of township ten, east of said river, (except *Sections* six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and thirty-one,) of range fourteen.

Fractional township thirty-six, of range seventeen.

Townships twenty-three and twenty-four, and fractional townships thirty-one, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight and thirty-nine, of range eighteen.

Townships twenty-three and twenty-four, fractional township thirty-one, townships thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, and fractional township thirty-nine, of range nineteen.

Townships twenty-three, (except the western tier of *Sections.*) thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight and thirty-nine, of range twenty.

Townships thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two, of range twenty-one.

Townships thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three and thirty-four, of range twenty-two.

At the land office at St. Augustine, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned township and parts of townships, viz:

South of the base line, and east of the principal meridian.

Townships eighteen, nineteen and twenty, and fractional township twenty-one, of range twenty-eight.

Fractional township nineteen and township twenty, of range twenty-nine.

Township twenty-four, and fractional township twenty-five, of range thirty.

Townships twenty-two and twenty four, and fractional township twenty-five, (except *Sections* twelve, thirteen, twenty-four and twenty-five,) of range thirty-one.

Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four, and fractional township twenty-five, of range thirty-two.

Township nineteen, *Sections* one, two, three, *Sections* ten to fifteen inclusive, *Sections* twenty-one to twenty-seven inclusive, and *Sections* thirty-one, thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six in fractional township twenty; township twenty-one, township twenty-two (except *Sections* one, twelve, thirteen, twenty-four and twenty-five,) and townships twenty-five and twenty-six, of range thirty-three.

Sections three, four, five, *Sections* nine to fifteen inclusive, *Sections* twenty-two to twenty-seven inclusive, and *Sections* thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six in township twenty-two, and township twenty-three (except *Sections* one to six inclusive,) of range thirty-four.

Fractional township twenty-two, the four eastern tiers of *Sections* in township twenty-five, and *Sections* one to four inclusive, *Sections* nine to fifteen inclusiue, and *Sections* twenty-two to twenty-seven inclusive, in township twenty-six, of range thirty-five.

Fractional townships nineteen and twenty, of range thirty-six.

At the land office at Tallahassee, commencing on Monday the twenty-third day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, to wit:

South of the base line, and east of the principal meridian.

The two eastern tiers of *Sections* in township two, the east half of township three and township four, (except the eastern tier of *Sections,*) of range three.

Township two, (except *Sections* one to twelve inclusive, and *Sections* seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, thirty and thirty-one.) *Sections* six and seven, in township three, and fractional township five, (except *Sections* three, four, five and six,) of range four.

Townships three and four, and fractional township five, of range five.

Township five, of range six.

Township nine, of range twelve.

Sections one, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, *Sections* twenty-three to twenty-seven inclusive, and *Sections* thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township seven, and townships eight and nine, of range thirteen.

The fraction of township seven, situated west of the Suwannee river, of range fourteen.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools military or other purposes, will be excluded from the sales.

The offering of the above mentioned lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and proceed in the order in which they are advertised, with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales thus closed. But no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this third day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

By the President:

JAMES K. POLK.

RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-Emption Claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and parts of townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, *as soon as practicable* after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

July 21, 1848—[45-10t

SEDGWICK FEMALE SEMINARY, RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. J. J. FINCH, PRINCIPAL.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS

Board and English Tuition,	$75 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Music on Harp,	40 00
Painting in Oil Colors,	15 00
Painting in Water Colors,	10 00
Latin Language,	10 00
French, Italian, and Spanish each,	10 00

The next Term of this School will commence on the 2d of October, ensuing. It is important that pupils should be present at the opening of the School as they can be more conveniently classed, though they can enter at any time. The instruction will be given by four Teachers; two Gentlemen and two Ladies. The Uniform for public occasions, consists of purple Merino during the Winter term, and of white Material during the Summer, with plain straw bonnets, trimmed with purple ribbon. Pupils are expected to bring Sheets, Towels, and Napkins, which with their apparel, must be marked with their names in full. No charge is made to those who remain during Vacation, and no deduction for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

For more minute details, see Circulars, which will be sent to any one on application to the Principal.

Raleigh, Sept. 5,—[52-4t.

5 CENTS REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me of an apprentice boy named MARTIAL D. EVANS. Said boy is about 17 years old. I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring said boy, as I shall enforce the law in every instance.

WM. E. CREUSENDERY.

Taylor's Bridge, Sampson co., N. C., Sept 18, 1848 } 1-3t

LAFAYETTE HOUSE.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to a generous public for the hitherto liberal patronage he has received; and at the same time most respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, next door above the Hanover House, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street, (his old stand,) is still open for the reception of transient or steady *Boarders*. He will at all times be happy to wait upon those who shall favor him with their custom, and he will spare no pains to render them comfortable while they are with him. His table is furnished with the best the market affords.

His BAR ROOM, at the old well known ROCK SPRING, will be found at all times handsomely filled up with the best of Liquors and Refreshments.

He also continues to keep at the same place, (Rock Spring,) a set of Livery Stables, with careful Ostlers. Also, Horses and Riding Vehicles for hire. DAVID THALLY.

Sept. 1, 1848.—[51-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire stock of Groceries, &c., of Mr. Boland, will continue the business at the Store formerly occupied by him, and in addition to their present stock will receive in a few days a fresh supply of every article usually kept in their line, and solicit a continuance of the patronage of his former customers.

They will pay particular attention to the selection of FAMILY GROCERIES, and hope, by unremitted attention, and using their best endeavors to please, to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.

Thy will also attend to the sale of all kinds of Produce. CARROLL & FENNELL.

Wilmington, N C., June 2, 1848. 38tf

Valuable Property
FOR RENT, LEASE, OR SALE.

THREE large fire-proof STORES, in good order and condition, with a number of offices above, large wharf and warehouses in front, Cooper's shop, &c., on Water street, at present occupied by E. J. Bernard and others. Also, the adjoining corner Lot and Wharf, from Front street to the River.

One large fire-proof STORE, near the Rail Road bridge, on Front street.

One lot of ground on Eagles's Island, opposite town, known as the site of the late Phœnix Distillery, containing 220 feet of front wharf, warehouse, &c.

I will rent for one year from the 1st of October next, lease for a term of years, or sell, any or all of the above property, upon reasonable terms. Apply to H. NUTT.

A consignment of a few thousand fine CIGARS will be sold low.

August 18, 1848—[49-t1O

Commercial and Chronicle will copy until 1st October, unless forbid.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of James M. Thompson, deceased, at the June Term, 1848, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said intestate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

THOS. C. CRAFT, Adm'r.

June 16, 1848—[40-6m

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having disposed of their entire stock of goods to E. J. BERNARD, Esq., are desirous of settling up their old business as early as possible, therefore we sincerely request those who have been kind enough to patronize us while in the mercantile business, would still continue their favors towards us, by calling at our office, on the second floor of the old stand, and settle up their dues. Collections are the only means we have at present of liquidating our own liabilities, and we trust our friends will not desert us in the hour of need. Those having claims against us will please hand them in for settlement.

KELLY & McCALEB.

Sept 8, 1848—[52-5t

Chronicle and Carolina Gazette copy 5 weeks.

1,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1,000 acres of Land, lying in Bladen county, on the Northeast side of Cape Fear River, about 30 miles above Wilmington. The said tract contains about 300 acres of low grounds, of excellent quality—and as high as the generality of land along the river—and two very fertile swamps, not subject to inundation, and easily drained, from 1 to 2 miles from the river. The remaining part good Turpentine land. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber.

J. B. BROWN.

Bladen county, Sept 8, 1848—[52-6t

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends that he has purchased the entire stock of Kelly & McCaleb, and may hereafter be found at the stand recently occupied by them, on Market street, where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale, a complete assortment of articles necessary for Town and Country trade, consisting of **Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, Ploughs, and Family Groceries** of all kinds. He is confident that he can offer the best inducements, and solicits of his friends a continuation of their favors, and would say to the patrons of the old firm, that he intends conducting his business upon a plan similar to theirs, and earnestly solicits that they would call and examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. E. J. BERNARD.

Sept 8, 1848—[52-3m.

CHEAP BEEF, FOR CASH!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, that he will keep constantly on hand, at Stalls Nos. 7 and 9, in the MARKET HOUSE, a supply of the best of BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB and VEAL. His prices for Prime Beef, are from 6½ to 8½ cents per lb.: and all other meats from 8 to 10 cts. per pound.

THOS. O'CONNOR.

N. B. To Graziers and others having fine Cattle and Sheep to dispose of, they will find it to their advantage in first making application to him, as he has made it a rule to pay the highest corresponding prices with those of Charleston, and paying them Cash on the delivery. So there is no longer the necessity of the Farmer driving his Cattle hundreds of miles to another market to obtain a sale in which he can realize the Cash.

N. N. B. The subscriber may always be found either at the Carolina Hotel, or, in market hours, at the Market House, at his Stalls Nos. 7 and 9.

August 18, 1848—[49-tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscribers having, at September Term, 1848, of New Hanover County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, qualified as Executors to the last will and testament of RICHARD BOWDEN, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the said RICHARD BOWDEN, deceased, will present them for payment, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN C. BOWDEN, } Ex'rs.
DAVID McINTIRE. }

September 15, 1848—[1-6t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, or to the old firm of COWAN & MOTT, are requested to make immediate payment, as I have closed my mercantile business in this place.

All notes and accounts due me will be left in the hands of B. F. MITCHELL for collection, during my absence from town. A. J. MOTT.

Sept 15, 1848—[1-6t

DOMESTIC LIQUORS.

15 barrels Apple Brandy; 20 do Gin; 20 do N. E. Rum. For sale by M. CRONLY.

COFFEE.

35 bags Rio Coffee; 10 do Laguira; 10 do St. Domingo. For sale by M. CRONLY.

CANDLES.

50 boxes Sperm, Adamantine, and Tallow Candles. For sale by M. CRONLY.

DR. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA!

Wonder and blessing of the Age! THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD! *This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.*

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, that while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it *creates new, pure and rich blood*: a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last five years more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 5,000 children during the two past seasons. **10,000** cases of general debility and want of nervous energy. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any **Invigorating Cordial.** As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—*Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.* **Spitting Blood.**

New-York, April 28, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant,

WM. RUSSELL, 65 Catharine st.

Rheumatism.—This is only one of more than four thousand cases of rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have suffered terribly for nine years with rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the most distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, & they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully, JAS. CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits! Fits! Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in case of Fits, of course never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Weschester county: *Fordham, August 13, 1847.*

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have a little girl seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits: we tried almost every thing for her, but without success; at last, although we could find no recommendation in our circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and hearty, for which we are grateful. Yours, respectfully, JOHN BUTLER.

Female Medicine. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, barrenness, prolapsus Uteri, costiveness, piles, leucorrhœa, and for the general prostration of the female system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us.

To Mothers and Married Ladies. This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the delicate diseases to which women are subject. It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating as to produce subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease. By using a few bottles of this medicine, many severe and painful surgical operations may be prevented.

Great blessing to Mothers and Children. It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth ever discovered. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully.

Beauty & Health. Cosmetics, chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which, when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted and variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids of the coursing of the pure, rich blood to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature*—not of *powder* or soap. If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paint and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to the eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired Ladies in the north who take but little exercise or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexions, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station, crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies. Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females, &c. &c.*, and have copied our bills and circulars which relates to the complaint's of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution

Scrofula Cured. This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilia has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

DR. TOWNSEND—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.

Yours, respectfully,

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster st.

Opinions of Physicians. Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. P. PULING, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
Albany, April 1, 1847. P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Caution. Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, Extracts of Yellow Dock, &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, and some of them have stole and copied our advertisements. They are only worthless imitations, and should be avoided.

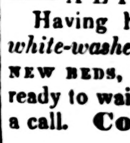
Principal Office 126 Fulton Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., 8 State street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second street, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co, 151 Chartres street, N. O; 105 South Pearl street, Albany; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and the Canadas.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

WM. SHAW, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.
Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.

June 23, 1848—[41-1y

LATE NEWS.



CHEAP AND GOOD BOARDING may be had at the

ROCK SPRING HOTEL,

now opened under the superintendance of

—ALFRED ALDERMAN—

Having had the house completely cleansed, white-washed and painted, and furnished with NEW BEDS, BEDDING, and other furniture, I am ready to wait upon those who may favor me with a call. **Come and see**

A. ALDERMAN.

October 22, 1847. 6-12m

J. T. SCHONWALD,
Botanic Physician.

Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water Streets, North side.

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ache, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

ALSO.—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, REINEHARDT'S patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.

Wilmington, Aug. 18, 1848.—[49-1y